The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DIRECTIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, or from a neighboring postoffice, whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he is a subscriber or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1876. NO. 111.

BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH FOR 1875!

The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, will *contain* its Seventh Annual Review *of the* Business of Pittsburgh, *in the* following Leading Departments:

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR, showing the business and condition of the Banking and Insurance circles.

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Provisions, Butter, Hay, Potatoes, etc., etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference. An Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, JANUARY 17th.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL BE ATTENDED TO.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Vain Attempt to Introduce a Finance Bill.

Members Out of Postage Stamps.

Stoical Indifference of the Postmaster.

The Penn Avenue Act and Its Extension to Cities of the Third Class.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA. January 14, 1876.

The House of Representatives met at 10 A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Talley submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the order of business for to-day be as follows: Consideration of the report of the Committee to Revise the Rules of the House: Reports of committees; Bills on first reading; Bills in place and petitions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Revision of the Rules.

Mr. Reighard moved to amend by striking out the proposed amendment to Rule 42, empowering the Speaker to cause the removal of all persons not members of the General Assembly or officers thereof from the floor of the House. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wolfe moved to amend by striking out that portion of the report which had reference to the order of business for to-days, and restore the rule which formerly governed that matter.

Mr. Wolfe subsequently modified his amendment to make the change in the order of business for Monday.

Mr. Faunce moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the report of the Committee except the seventh order for Wednesday, directing that Bills on first reading shall pass without amendment or debate.

The question recurring on the amendment by Mr. Wolfe, it was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 8.

Mr. Harvey offered an amendment, which was adopted, creating a Committee on Labor and Industry.

Mr. Gemmill moved to amend by increasing the number of the Centennial Committee to 201. Not agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hahn, altering the phraseology of the rule in reference to bills on first reading, was agreed to.

The report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 14.

Mr. Talley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, endeavored to have the rules suspended in order to offer a bill on first reading to divert two-thirds of the tax on corporations from the sinking fund to the general fund to pay the expenses of the Government for the current year. The orders of the day being called upon, the bill was laid over under the rules.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the House adjourned until half-past seven next Monday evening.

The Democratic members of the House will hold a caucus in the hall of the House on Monday to designate a party leader and secure harmony of action on all important legislation that will come before them this winter.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 13, 1876.

The reports of bills from committees were quite numerous, to-day, in both Houses. The Senate has thirty bills on its calendar for Monday, and the House has about a hundred; so that both of them will have plenty of work before them, after the inauguration is over. It is not probable that either House will get down to its business, in solid earnest, until that event is over.

The only legislation that seems to be pressing is that needed to provide revenue for the general fund of the Treasury, and no bill for that purpose has as yet been presented. In the meantime, every member and officer is suffering for the pay which the Treasury cannot disburse. Worse than this, if worse can be, is the refusal of the postmaster to furnish stamps until the money for them is forthcoming. This will soon shut off the correspondence of members if a remedy for it is not found. A portion of the Representatives got a supply of stamps before the postmaster shut down, and the Senators got a supply of fifteen dollars each, which is now about exhausted; so that there is howling all along the line. It is to be presumed that, as the machinery cannot move without motive power, the House will soon consent to arrange the revenues to suit the public necessities.

I see, by the Allegheny *Mail*, that the County Controller has addressed an open letter to our representatives, protesting against the extension of the Penn avenue act to Allegheny city. As this remonstrance appears to be particularly addressed to Messrs. McNeill and Long, it is to be regretted that they did not consult the Controller before venturing upon the introduction of such legislation. If he will be so kind as to overlook this unintended transgression, they will probably be too considerate to do it again. It is a happy thing for them that there is some one at home to look after their consciences and tell them precisely what to do.

The Penn avenue act, if extended to cities of the third *class*, leaves it in the hands of Councils to decide whether any work shall be done under it, or not. The control of the *whole* matter is lodged in the representatives of the people, and no work can be done at the cost of the parties interested without the consent of Councils and the assent of a majority of the property holders on the street or streets to be improved. Mr. McNeill's act applies, I believe, only to streets already partly improved and unfinished, and as they can be finished only under some such law, it seems a hardship to refuse it. The City Solicitor, I understand, drew the act referred to, and it is fair to conclude, from the lack of remonstrances since last winter, when the bill was first introduced, that the people generally approve it. It passed the Senate last winter, and failed in the House only for want of time; and as no objection was then made to it, afterfull publicity had been given to its provisions, the members from Allegheny city may safely infer that they are faithfully representing their constituents in reintroducing it for consideration.

I have never favored the general policy of the Penn avenue act, and I presume that none of our representatives here, would permit any act to pass making it permanent in its operations; but as a temporary expedient to finish improvements in which only partial progress has been made, and which cannot be finished in any other way, it is not subject to the objection which would lie to its adoption as a permanent measure. If properly guarded and confined to a few projects at present unfortunately tied up, it may be tolerated, if not absolutely approved. The doctrine of "pay as you go" is undoubtedly the true one; but it may not be possible to get out of old difficulties under its sway. When they are cleared out of the way, the municipalities will be wise if they take a fresh start under the impulse of the conviction that incurring debt for *any* purpose should be forced to rest under a perpetual prohibition.

The preparations for the inauguration of Governor Hartranft are in a forward state, and the prospect now is that it will be a grand display. Nothing but bad weather, such as we had three years ago on inauguration day, can prevent an imposing demonstration. Fresh, most heartily, our people could be brought down to the severe simplicity, in such matters, that would dispense with such gaudy show, but it seems impossible to bring that about. The Governor would, if he had been left to his own judgment, have had no parade whatever, and I honor him for having protested against it. SPECIAL.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

Blaine's Tactics Triumphant.

Randall's Bill, with Banks' Amendment, Defeated

Blaine Moves to Reconsider and Makes Another Speech.

Then He Asks Unanimous Consent to Offer His Bill,

This Being Refused, He Withdraws His Motion to Reconsider and the Whole Matter Falls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1876.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WELTY—To reduce the salaries of public officials exceeding $1,500, twenty per cent. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. KASSON suggested that, though the motive of the last amendment and its object are admirable, it seemed to violate the Constitution, as it involved Supreme Judges and the President. He therefore thought it should be referred to some committee.

The previous question was not seconded, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, the Senate bill authorizing a joint committee on public printing, and for the sale of waste paper for different kinds of public printing, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolution directing the several committees to inquire into any errors, abuses or fraud that may exist in the administration and execution of existing laws, the investigations of persons in periods in the past as the committees may deem necessary. Adopted.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing that the hailing place of every registered, enrolled or licensed vessel of the United States may hereafter be the town or city where the vessel was built, or where the husband or managing owner or owners shall reside, and that the name of such town or city shall be painted on the stern. He explained that the necessity for the bill grew out of some recent construction of the Treasury Department making the hailing place of vessels the ports of entry from which their papers were issued.

Mr. KNOTT reported back the Amnesty bill, which reads as follows:

"That all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the third section of the Fourteenth Article of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, be and are hereby removed, and each and every person is and shall be forever relieved therefrom, on his appearing before a judge of any court of the United States, or of any court of record in the State of which he is a resident, and taking and subscribing the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof; and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever."

Mr. KNOTT moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. McMAHON, a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to yield him the floor for a moment.

Mr. KNOTT replied that it would afford him pleasure to yield to his colleague and to other gentlemen on each side of the House, but he felt that neither the peace of the country nor the harmony of the House required further discussion of the proposition.

Mr. FRYE, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to permit him to ask a single question.

Several Democrats objected, and Mr. COX said: "We have had enough of it."

Mr. BLAINE—Will the gentleman [Knott] allow me, without one word of debate, to have a letter read?

Messrs. Cox, Randall and several other Democrats objected.

Mr. KNOTT—I cannot consent to open the debate at all. I insist on the previous question.

Mr. BLAINE—I want a distinct understanding. [More shouts of "order" from the Democratic side.]

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—yeas 183, nays 92.

Mr. FRYE—I simply desire to ask whether the Republican minority on the Judiciary Committee concurred in the report.

Mr. COX [Vociferously]—I call the gentleman to order. Maine is always out of order. [Laughter].

Mr. BLAINE—I understand that the gentleman from Kentucky declines either to admit amendment or to allow debate. [Loud calls of "order" on the Democratic side.]

Mr. RANDALL [in a tone of remonstrance] You know better than to do this.

Mr. COX [somewhat more angrily]—You have been in the chair yourself and ought to know better. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRYE called attention to the faulty grammer in the construction of the bill, the phrase "each and every person" being used as in the plural, instead of in the singular number. The error was ordered corrected.

The House then took up the Senate bill, and the vote resulted yeas 182, nays 97. The requisite two-thirds not voting in favor of the bill, it was rejected. There was intense excitement manifested as the call of the roll proceeded. Republicans brought their influence to bear on some of the members of their party who had voted aye on the preceding vote, either to vote in the negative or to refrain from voting. Mr. Randall's letter to Governor Hoffman, suspicioned the object of such attraction. He did not answer when his name was called. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who had the same position, also withheld his vote at first, but finally arose and answered "aye," amidst the plaudits of Democrats. George A. Bagley, of New York, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative, at which the Republicans rejoiced. Mr. Wells, of Mississippi, tried to explain why, although he was in favor of so-called amnesty, including Jefferson Davis, he voted no, but the Democrats shouted him down. Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, however, managed to get a chance of saying that, although he was in favor of the bill, he voted with a view of letting Mr. Blaine offer his amendment, although he [Lynch] would vote against the amendment. Mr. Putnam, of Florida, who had also withheld his vote when his name was first called, afterward voted no.

The following voted in the negative:

Bagley, G. A.,	Haymond,	Platt,	
Baker, D. C.,	Hays,	Purman,	
Baker, N. Y.,	Henderson,	Robinson,	
Ballou,	Hoar,	Ross, Pa.,	
Blaine,	Hoge,	Ross, Vt.,	
Blair,	Hoskins,	Sapp,	
Bradley,	Hubbell,	Sampson,	
Brown, Ky.,	Hunter,	Shanklin,	
Burchard, Ill.,	Hurlbut,	Smalls,	
Burleigh,	Hyman,	Smith, Pa.,	
Cameron,	Joyce,	Starkweather,	
Cason,	Kasson,	Strait,	
Caswell,	Ketchum,	Stowell,	
Conger,	King,	Thornburgh,	
Cox,	Lapham,	Townsend, N. Y.,	
Crounse,	Lawrence,	Townsend, Pa.,	
Danford,	Leavenworth,	Tyner,	
Darrall,	Lynch,	Van Vorhees,	
Davis,	Myers,	Waldron,	
Durham,	McDougall,	Wallace, S. C.,	
Dobbins,	McCrary,	Wallace, Pa.,	
Donnell,	McDill,	Walls,	
Eames,	Monroe,	Wells,	
Farwell,	Nash,	Wheeler,	
Ferr,	Norton,	White,	
Foster,	Oliver,	Whiting,	
Freeman,	O'Neill,	Willard,	
Frye,	Packer,	Williams, Wis.,	
Garfield,	Page,	Williams, Mich.,	
Hale,	Phillips, Ks.,	Wilson, Ia.,	
Harris, Mass.,	Plaisted,	Wood, Pa.,	
Hathorn,		Woodworth.—97.	

The Republicans voting aye were:

Anderson,	Harrison,	Mackey, S. C.,
Banks,	Kelley,	Morey,
Egbert,	Landers, Ind.,	Pierce,
Farwell,	Luttrell,	Sessler.—42

[Mr. Egbert, classed a Republican above, is a Democrat from the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania district. Eds. COM.]

On the result being announced, Mr. BLAINE took the floor and, by a motion to reconsider, obtained the right to speak. He said that the only object on his side of the House was, not to be dilatory, but to expedite business. They (several Democrats—"We hope not"), not to delay legislation by any of those means with which the last House was so familiar, a mode of filibustering. Although the Civil Rights bill, which had been designed to give the rights of manhood to colored men, had been ready to be reported from committee, filibustering cut off the chance to report it for seventeen consecutive Monday mornings, and one of the chief parliamentary glories of his friend from Pennsylvania, [Randall] was that, through the extreme use of that power, he had prevented the consideration of that bill. They designed no such process; they simply desired to have a vote on whether Jefferson Davis should be included in this general amnesty. If his friend from Massachusetts [Banks], whom he saw sitting, with the winsome smile to which he [Blaine] was always glad to respond, would excuse him, he would suggest that his [Banks'] amendment was better than the gentleman's in another respect. The gentleman's [Banks'] amendment allowed the oath to be taken in any State court of record—in a probate court, for instance. [A Republican member—"Or a police court."]—He thought that the Government was dealing with some of its erring citizens, who were coming back to be restored, rehabilitated with its full rights and glories of American citizenship. He thought such an important transaction should be cognizable only in the highest courts. He believed there was no other difference between the two amendments.

Mr. KASSON—Oh! yes; the latter proposition requires an oath of obedience to all laws made in pursuance of the Constitution.

Mr. HOAR—So that if a man violates any law he becomes guilty of perjury.

Mr. BLAINE—Then my friend Banks' amendment is harder on them than mine. I want to be generous to them. Under the gentleman's [Banks'] amendment, if a man refuses to put a two cent stamp on his check, he violates his oath.

Mr. BANKS—We intend to obey all laws.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, but at the same time there should be no pitfalls in legislation for the unwary to fall into.

Mr. BANKS—There are no unwary on our side.

Mr. BLAINE—What is the gentleman's side? [Loud laughter.]

Mr. BANKS—It is the side of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. [General applause on the Democratic side.] I do not see that there is any difference between the men of this country who are under political disabilities, and those who come here and ask to be restored to citizenship and who are allowed to take the oath in State courts.

Mr. BLAINE—I endeavored this morning to have a letter read, and I will read it now. With a fellow-feeling which my friend from Massachusetts [Banks] possesses, he called our attention to the great value, in this Centennial Year, of the principle of the largest liberality in the matter of political disabilities, and why [ironically] I accept popular sentiment now? I now send the letter, it is addressed to myself, and is dated "Raleigh, N. C., January 12, 1876." Mr. Blaine then read a letter from Tom W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, stating that he had been impeached and removed from office as a result of North Carolina solely on account of his movement against the Ku Klux; that this was done by the Democrats of North Carolina, the allies and echoes of Northern Democrats; that he had been disqualified by the judgment of removal from holding office in that State; that the Democratic Legislature and its Constitutional Convention had been applied to in vain by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the Convention in which the Democrats had one majority, by fraud, had refused, by a strict party vote, to remove the disabilities; that he would be the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that he thought that these facts should be borne in mind by the Democrats in Congress clamored for relief to the late insurgent leaders.

When Mr. Blaine reached the name and read it, there was an outburst of contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, and several of the North Carolina members—Messrs. Vance, Robbins, Ashe and others—tried to get the floor to reply to Holden's letter, but Mr. Blaine absolutely refused to yield, said, tauntingly: What have you got to say to that—a purely political impeachment?

Mr. ASHE—He is not the only person in the third deprived of office.

Mr. BLAINE—It is purely political; not prosecution—it is persecution—the persecution of a Union man. To-day it is within the line design of the Democratic party of Mississippi to remove Governor Ames from his chair by impeachment, and to disqualify him. These two friends of the Union—one a Union man in North Carolina and the other as gallant a Union soldier as ever tied a sash around his body—to be disfranchised and disabled men, and Jefferson Davis is to be free to enjoy the Centennial at Philadelphia!

Mr. SOUTHARD would like to know what Governor Holden was during the war.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not refer to go one single point from the debate. I desire to offer my bill, and will yield the floor to any on that side to move to strike out the enacting clause. Jefferson Davis, and probably, as the temper of this House is, that bill can be passed within thirty minutes.

Mr. ASHE rose to ask a question.

Mr. BLAINE—If the gentleman from North Carolina will get up and say that he is for universal amnesty, including Governor Holden, I will give him the floor.

Mr. VANCE—I will speak for North Carolina, and say that I am.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh! yes; but why didn't the Constitutional Convention do it? Come here, gentlemen, yourselves with clean hands and not as persecutors. You come here persecuting men who never rebelled against the Government of the United States. [Voices on the Democratic side—"Holden did."] You come here disabling men who fought gallantly for the United States. You come here with the intent to drive from the Senate Governor Ames of Mississippi, and to disable him in this Centennial year, and you come here refusing to remove the disabilities of Governor Holden. I now offer my bill, and I will yield to any gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that Mr. Blaine had no right to offer the bill at this stage.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. RANDALL—You must proceed in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to object?

Mr. RANDALL—I have the right to speak in reply to your remarks.

Mr. BLAINE—I ask unanimous consent to offer this bill, including the same time that there should be no pitfalls in legislation for the unwary to fall into.

Mr. BANKS—If there are no unwary on our side.

Mr. BLAINE—What is the gentleman's side? [Loud laughter.]

Mr. BANKS—It is the side of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. [General applause on the Democratic side.] I do not see that there is any difference between the men of this country who are under political disabilities, and those who come here and ask to be restored to citizenship and who are allowed to take the oath in State courts.

Mr. BLAINE—I endeavored this morning to have a letter read, and I will read it now. With a fellow-feeling which my friend from Massachusetts [Banks] possesses, he called our attention to the great value, in this Centennial Year, of the principle of the largest liberality in the matter of political disabilities, and why [ironically] I accept popular sentiment now? I now send the letter, it is addressed to myself, and is dated "Raleigh, N. C., January 12, 1876." Mr. Blaine then read a letter from Tom W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, stating that he had been impeached and removed from office as a result of North Carolina solely on account of his movement against the Ku Klux; that this was done by the Democrats of North Carolina, the allies and echoes of Northern Democrats; that he had been disqualified by the judgment of removal from holding office in that State; that the Democratic Legislature and its Constitutional Convention had been applied to in vain by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the Convention in which the Democrats had one majority, by fraud, had refused, by a strict party vote, to remove the disabilities; that he would be the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that he thought that these facts should be borne in mind by the Democrats in Congress clamored for relief to the late insurgent leaders.

When Mr. Blaine reached the name and read it, there was an outburst of contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, and several of the North Carolina members—Messrs. Vance, Robbins, Ashe and others—tried to get the floor to reply to Holden's letter, but Mr. Blaine absolutely refused to yield, and said, tauntingly: What have you got to say to that—a purely political impeachment?

Mr. ASHE—He is not the only person in the third deprived of office.

Mr. BLAINE—It is purely political; not prosecution—it is persecution—the persecution of a Union man. To-day it is within the line design of the Democratic party of Mississippi to remove Governor Ames from his chair by impeachment, and to disqualify him. These two friends of the Union—one a Union man in North Carolina and the other as gallant a Union soldier as ever tied a sash around his body—to be disfranchised and disabled men, and Jefferson Davis is to be free to enjoy the Centennial at Philadelphia!

Mr. SOUTHARD would like to know what Governor Holden was during the war.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not intend to go one single point from the debate. I desire to offer my bill, and will yield the floor to any on that side to move to strike out the enacting clause. Jefferson Davis, and probably, as the temper of this House is, that bill can be passed within thirty minutes.

Mr. ASHE rose to ask a question.

Mr. BLAINE—If the gentleman from North Carolina will get up and say that he is for universal amnesty, including Governor Holden, I will give him the floor.

Mr. VANCE—I will speak for North Carolina, and say that I am.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh! yes; but why didn't the Constitutional Convention do it? Come here, gentlemen, yourselves with clean hands and not as persecutors. You come here persecuting men who never rebelled against the Government of the United States. [Voices on the Democratic side—"Holden did."] You come here disabling men who fought gallantly for the United States. You come here with the intent to drive from the Senate Governor Ames of Mississippi, and to disable him in this Centennial year, and you come here refusing to remove the disabilities of Governor Holden. I now offer my bill, and I will yield to any gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that Mr. Blaine had no right to offer the bill at this stage.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. RANDALL—You must proceed in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to object?

Mr. RANDALL—I have the right to speak in reply to your remarks.

Mr. BLAINE—I ask unanimous consent to offer this bill, including the same time that there should be no pitfalls in legislation for the unwary to fall into.

Mr. BANKS—If there are no unwary on our side.

Mr. BLAINE—What is the gentleman's side? [Loud laughter.]

Mr. BANKS—It is the side of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. [General applause on the Democratic side.] I do not see that there is any difference between the men of this country who are under political disabilities, and those who come here and ask to be restored to citizenship and who are allowed to take the oath in State courts.

Mr. BLAINE—I endeavored this morning to have a letter read, and I will read it now. With a fellow-feeling which my friend from Massachusetts [Banks] possesses, he called our attention to the great value, in this Centennial Year, of the principle of the largest liberality in the matter of political disabilities, and why [ironically] I accept popular sentiment now? I now send the letter, it is addressed to myself, and is dated "Raleigh, N. C., January 12, 1876." Mr. Blaine then read a letter from Tom W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, stating that he had been impeached and removed from office as a result of North Carolina solely on account of his movement against the Ku Klux; that this was done by the Democrats of North Carolina, the allies and echoes of Northern Democrats; that he had been disqualified by the judgment of removal from holding office in that State; that the Democratic Legislature and its Constitutional Convention had been applied to in vain by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the Convention in which the Democrats had one majority, by fraud, had refused, by a strict party vote, to remove the disabilities; that he would be the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that he thought that these facts should be borne in mind by the Democrats in Congress clamored for relief to the late insurgent leaders.

When Mr. Blaine reached the name and read it, there was an outburst of contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, and several of the North Carolina members—Messrs. Vance, Robbins, Ashe and others—tried to get the floor to reply to Holden's letter, but Mr. Blaine absolutely refused to yield,

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

BEN. HILL should hereafter discuss none but theological questions.

ON Thursday last little SAMMY COX learned to his mortification that it can't be fly time always.

MARYLAND enters upon the Centennial year with a grandson of Carroll, of Carrollton, as Governor. He was elected by fraud.

IT is painfully evident that very many years must elapse before all the terrible effects of the barbarism of slavery shall have passed away.

IT is complained that the wonderful natural curiosities of the Yellowstone National Park are being greatly damaged by relic fiends. The Government, after having by act of Congress set it aside as a public park, should adopt some means for its protection.

THE Democratic State Convention of Louisiana, at its recent session, reaffirmed its faith in the legitimacy of McENERY as Governor, and now they elect ECSTIS to fill a position which their "Governor" had already filled by the appointment of MARR! Such is Bourbon consistency.

IF the Democrats are particularly desirous of identifying themselves with the cause of JEFF. DAVIS and the horrors of Andersonville, by defending the man who on the floor of Congress defended both, the Republicans will interpose no serious objection. They are not likely to be hurt.

THE Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats and Boilers will hold its annual meeting at Washington next Thursday, when many questions of importance will be acted upon, including the report of the Commission which, during the past summer, made tests with steam safety-valves.

THE statistics of the foreign imports at New York, for last year, show a heavy falling off from the previous three years. The foreign coin value of the total entries was $340,658,569, a decrease of $53,029,882 from the year previous, and $57,907,267 from 1873. The specie imports were $7,055,289 in excess of 1874, and $5,147,054 less than during 1873.

THE Democratic "organ" at Washington says:

"To say the right of any State or any number of States to secede from the Union is not reserved, is to say that for which there is no warrant in the Constitution, nor in any contemporary record or interpretation."

This is undoubtedly the doctrine of the ruling wing of the Democratic party.

THE leading "independent" journal of New England concedes that the success of the Democratic party, next fall, is impossible, for the simple reason that "no gentle man, no Christian, no philanthropist can vote with it." The leaders all sneer at "the darky," while Southern men for the most part despise him, and are not willing to give him his rights. They accept his citizenship simply because they can't help it.

FOR several months past the agents of the Associated Press have been telegraphing from Iowa and Washington that Gen. BELKNAP had the inside track for United States Senator from that State and was sure to go through. We would have been glad if their predictions had proved true, as we think the General would have made a better Senator than any of his opponents; but the actual result is a very poor compliment to their foresight.

THE general conclusion to be derived from the annual reports of commerce in the leading cities of the country, and of traffic on the leading railroads, is that the volume of business last year was somewhat less than in 1874, if measured in values, but somewhat greater if measured in quantities. The shrinkage since 1874 has been chiefly in prices and profits, but not in the quantity of goods produced, nor in the amount of labor employed.

THE Duke of Edinburgh's assumption of the command of the armor-plated turret-ship Monarch, at this inclement period of the year, and just before the society "season" commenced, is said by British quid nuncs to be due to domestic causes. Rumors have some time been in circulation of more than one screw loose in his family arrangements, and this sudden step of his leads to the supposition that his matrimonial squabbles have at last ended in an open breach with his young Russian wife.

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that there has been a decrease of the "third-term" fever in that city during the last week or two. Even the fellows who have been lying to General GRANT on the subject begin to lack the courage to pretend that he is sure of a nomination. They are afraid of going too far on the subject for their own safety. He hears that "General GRANT is somewhat discouraged of late, and is inclined to believe that it is his fate to retire from the public service at the end of his term."

CONGRESS is asked to incorporate the National Iron Molders' Union, "for the purpose of aiding its members to become more skillful and proficient in their trades; to elevate their character as men; to protect their individual rights in the prosecution of the trade; to promote their general intelligence; to raise funds for sick and disabled members, and to aid the families of deceased members." Among the incorporators, however, are to be found the names of some of the most notorious "agitators" in the country, which suggests that possibly there may be a cat somewhere in the meal tub.

A TEST case regarding the power of municipal corporations to appropriate public moneys for sectarian institutions is now before the Baltimore courts. The United States Supreme Court recently decided, we believe, that it was in violation of right and general principles to tax a citizen to appropriate money to educational or charitable institutions which were controlled by private parties, the case being one in which General BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Virginia, and other foreign taxpayers of Charleston, S. C., applied for an injunction to restrain the City Council from levying a tax and paying over an appropriation for a Roman Catholic orphan asylum in that city. The principle would therefore seem to be settled.

NOT the least important of the valuable effects which the celebration of our Centennial year promises to produce is the mental impulse it will give to home literature. If the turning of our attention to ourselves and our own affairs shall result in setting us to thinking and writing and reading about American topics, it must give us in the end a national literature in a much truer sense than any in which we can apply that term to the books we now have. The civil war has done something in this direction, and will do more, but the Centennial anniversary of Independence was necessary to accomplish the full work. It is not likely that writers in search of inspiration will find it necessary hereafter as heretofore to cross the seas for the purpose of making their studies. Our own national story is rich in material, and full of episodes scarcely less rich, which will in the future engage the attention of our literary workmen, as our mountains and lakes and glens already give employment to the pencils of our artists.

IN the list of the announcement of six pardons recently published as granted by Governor TILDEN, of New York, four are credited to the reason that, although some time since convicted of infamous crimes, they are *now* believed to have been innocent of them. This is a bitter commentary upon our judicial system. That one man in a generation should be wrongly convicted, might be accounted for; but that so many innocent men (for this batch is but a specimen of many others) should suffer under judicial condemnation, is frightful. Prejudice and passion in the jury box, and a public sentiment inflamed by an *ex parte* statement of facts, are to blame for this, and a continued repetition of such influences must eventually sap and destroy public confidence in what have heretofore been regarded as safeguards and impregnable securities against wrong.

The old-time legal doctrine that every man must be held to be innocent until proven guilty has of late years been reversed. Every man is now considered guilty, when accused, unless he can prove his innocence. The burden of proof is now not upon the prosecution but upon the defense. In the public press the injunction to "hear both sides" is habitually scouted. Like the old Dutch Justice of the Peace, who refused to hear but one side, because the conflicting testimony only confused him, the public ear refuses to be vexed with testimony in favor of men accused of crime. We are drifting, in fact, under the right of trial by jury, into the very evils which the right of jury trial was originally intended to prevent.

One of the men pardoned by Governor TILDEN, upon the ground that he was innocent of the crime alleged against him, was convicted, seven years ago, of poisoning his wife. In Pennsylvania and in many other States, he would have been hung under such a conviction; and it is to the fact that, about that time, hanging was played out in New York, the prisoner in this case now owes his return to freedom. It is horrible to think that an innocent man might thus have been judicially murdered. Our people, it seems, have yet to learn the real force of that legal apothegm which teaches that it is better ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer.

DR. HOPKINS' REPLY.

The reply of Dr. HOPKINS to the letter of complaint forwarded by the Presbytery of Allegheny to the Presbytery of Cayuga (of which Dr. Hopkins is a member), has excited fresh interest in the Sabbath question. The Presbytery of Allegheny charged that Dr. HOPKINS' teachings were *heretical*, and requested that he be brought before the bar of his own judicatory for trial. In his reply, Dr. HOPKINS, after stating that he knew nothing about the "ecclesiastical squabbles" of the Allegheny Presbytery, on the Sunday or any other question, asks why he should be forbidden to discuss a topic in Christian ethics because a certain presbytery was in a muddle about it. He admits that he owes a responsibility to his own presbytery for his life and doctrine, but denies that in all the relations of society he acts as a member of that body. He did not deliver his essay on the Sunday question as a member of a presbytery or as a Presbyterian minister, but simply in his individual character. He reminds his prosecutors that the Alliance does not recognize sects or denominations, but simply aims to bring individual Christians into closer union and fellowship. If, as a Presbyterian minister, he should publish views calculated needlessly to disturb the peace of the churches, his brethren at home would have a right to call him to account; or if, in his relations to the Alliance, he had infringed any of the fundamental articles constituting the doctrinal basis, then he should have been guilty of bad faith. He holds, however, that in presenting a view of the Sabbath which was held by the Christian fathers, the Protestant reformers, and leading evangelical divines of the seventeenth century, and which is now held by very many evangelical Christians, he stood (to use the language of the doctrinal basis) on "broad, historical and evangelical catholic grounds." He quotes the basis at length, and reminds the Allegheny Presbytery that "it contains no reference whatever to the Sabbath." No one ventured to suggest the introduction of the Sabbath into the basis, as any such attempt would have hazarded the collapse of the whole thing. He goes on to show, from the records of the Alliance, that the Sabbath question was purposely omitted, the necessary conclusion being that the Alliance regarded this question as having its place among those "minor differences of theological schools and religious denominations" in regard to which, "the spirit of a just Christian liberality is to be exercised." When he was invited, therefore, to speak on this subject at Pittsburgh, he assumed that he was left to treat it from his own point of view. He must either decline the service altogether, or present the doctrine of the Sabbath to which his studies and reflections long ago led him—and he took the latter alternative.

The Doctor then answers the other charge—that the alleged heresy "was published in a sense on their [Allegheny Presbytery's] territory." There is a vein of keen irony running through this portion of the reply. On the supposition that the Allegheny river was the boundary of the presbytery, the Doctor says he was not, in *any* sense, a trespasser on their domain. Whatever may have induced the Executive Committee in fixing Pittsburgh as the place of meeting, it certainly never could have entered their imaginations that they were inviting incautious Presbyterian flies into a parlor, where a grim Alleghenyite spider lay ready to pounce upon and devour them. They must have supposed it was neutral territory for the time being, and that the "truce of God" would extend its protection over all who came there with the safe conduct of the committee in their pockets.

The letter concludes with the declaration that the Allegheny Presbytery (with a few honorable exceptions) have acted an unwise and unchristian part in impugning his motives and following him with an ecclesiastical prosecution; that the Presbytery of Allegheny exhibit the bad fruits of the spirit with which the clergy are sometimes reproached as a body, viz: a lack of calmness and breadth in the examination of controverted topics; that instead of regarding the Evangelical Alliance as an association of individual Christians laboring to enlarge and define the bounds of Christian science, and bring all Christians into nearer sympathy, they look upon it only as an instrument for bolstering up orthodoxy and battering at Romanism, infidelity, &c., any expression of sentiments differing from their own, in howsoever serious a spirit advanced, they fly into a fury, call names, and shriek out for an ecclesiastical prosecution. He feels an unaffected sense of shame and sorrow that his brethren (if a heretic may call them brethren) of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have allowed themselves to be drawn into making so foolish a figure. If they become a laughing stock to all liberal minded people, it will, he says, certainly be no fault of his.

THE Judiciary Committee of the House, at Washington, has decided in favor of a constitutional amendment limiting the Presidency to one term of six years, with ineligibility afterwards.

There may be, and there doubtless is, much difference of opinion as to the length of the term of the President, some preferring a four-year term as long enough for any man to have; but of the wisdom of the policy of limiting the Presidency to one term, there is very little diversity of sentiment. There are a few men who think it safe to allow two terms of four years each; and others who are weak enough to leave the whole question open, as it now is, and leave the way clear to a perpetual eligibility to re-election; but these are exceptions to the general rule, and the prevailing sentiment is undoubtedly in favor of one term of either four or six years.

The present convictions are in favor of the shorter term. The Presidency is the object which stimulates the ambition of our public men, and the six year term would materially shorten their opportunities for reaching it. Four years constitute a term too long for a bad President, if one should ever slip in; and there is plenty of material for good ones to render such a term long enough for any one of them.

But the one term principle is of much more importance than the length of the term. With that once established, we shall acquire a new safeguard for our national liberties. So long as the way remains open for re-election, the occupant of the Presidency will feel tempted to use the vast influence of his position to promote his retention in office; and such a use of office patronage must inevitably be injurious to the public welfare. There is no room for statesmanship or political wisdom in the mind of the man who is continually counting up his chances of re-election, and who judges every measure and appointment to office in the light of its effect upon his political aspirations. It is himself, and not the country, which absorbs his attention; and intrigue must, with a man in such circumstances, supplant everything like disinterested judgment and impartial action.

If Congress acts promptly upon this proposition, and submits it at an early day to the State Legislatures now in session for ratification, it can be approved by the requisite majority before the winter is over. There is no need for hesitation or delay. The project of amending the Constitution in the manner proposed has already received the popular approval, and as it is the embodiment of the current public sentiment, it may, with great propriety, be at once submitted to the several States for ratification.

THE temperance people of New York are evidently getting tired of voting the prohibitory shadow to allow the Democrats to run off with the political substance. The official organ of the Good Templars of that State, the *Watchword*, shows that the Prohibition vote of last year records a loss from the previous year, and tries to detect the causes. It says: "The fatal error was in making the Republican party the objective point in the fight," adding:

Explain it as they may, the Prohibition advocates have said little, except in the way of flattery, concerning the Democratic party. But in meeting, in conventions, and in the Prohibition journals, the Republican party has been denounced, its measures, men and platforms descanted upon not only in the spirit of candid discussions, but of the bitterest partisan feeling, and with extravagant epithets; indeed, with not a little personal abuse. The tendency of an assault, aimed exclusively at the Republican party, is to lead temperance men in that party to say: "The Prohibitionists are acting as tools for the Democracy."

That "holier than thou" class of people in our own State who set themselves up to be so much wiser, purer and more immaculate than the rest of the world may find food for reflection in this.

IF a Democratic administration is next year placed in full possession of the Government, the country may as well get ready to compensate the South generally for all it lost in the rebellion. Southern "war-claims" are pouring in on Congress by the cart-load, and they are constantly growing in amount and scope. Among the latest of them is one in behalf of the State of West Virginia, for payment of toll over a State highway along which our armies moved to put down the rebellion without stopping to settle at the toll gates. Another is for the payment to Harper's Ferry operatives of wages due them in 1861, postponed by "the difficulties" whereby the operatives at the arsenal, who went into the rebel service, didn't collect their dues. One of the Democratic candidates for United States Senator from Kentucky urges the passage of the following amendment to the Federal Constitution:

The United States shall render just compensation to the owners of private property taken for the public use of the United States during and since the late war, to wit:

Property taken for supplies and subsistence of the United States army.

Property in persons held to service or labor in the States of Kentucky and [other States which are named], by the laws thereof, and recruited as soldiers in the United States army, or taken into the United States service in any other capacity, and thereby lost to the parties to whom such service or labor was due; and property in persons held to service or labor in those States, and under the laws thereof, and emancipated by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and thereby lost to the owners and parties to whom such service or labor was due. Such compensation shall be paid to said owners, their heirs, assigns, representatives, successors and distributees, in whole or in part, in United States currency and in United States bonds, payable in —— years, if not sooner paid, bearing —— per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in United States currency, at the capitals of the States respectively of the holders of said bonds. Said bonds shall bear date and interest from the date of the loss of the property.

People are beginning to obtain a glimpse of what the ascendancy of the Democratic party really means.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Overland Monthly* is under ground. Dead.

Ben. Hill is a Democratic candidate for President.

This is the Centennial year. "Put none but Union men on guard."

Colorado is a lively infant. It already boasts of a kindergarten school.

Michigan pays her Governor $1,000 a year, and her Railroad Commissioner $4,000.

An international pigeon shooting tournament is to be held in Philadelphia in July.

St. Louis has eight convicted murderers on hand, and wants the National Democratic Convention.

Wholesale carpet-bagging. Not a single member of the Minnesota Legislature was born in the State.

The New York *Independent* denies that Professor Swing has been offered the editorship of that journal.

Where do they all go to? There are eight pin factories in the United States, which make 47,000,000 pins daily.

The snow is so deep in the mining districts of Utah that all travel and transportation of ore is impossible.

It is rumored that the fast mail trains will soon be withdrawn, because railroads are losing money on them.

The "scholarly" New York *World* speaks of Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy of India, as the "author of Owen Meredith!"

The bricklayers are holding their annual meeting in Brooklyn. Delegates from every State in the Union are present.

Dalzell no longer signs himself "Private." James is now his front. How few men there are who can stand prosperity!

Lord John Russell has written a pamphlet asking: "Is the Mohamedan Empire Worth Preserving?" It's in a pickle, now.

The new system of multiplex telegraph is accomplished by instruments adapted to receiving certain musical tones or notes.

North Carolina is breeding pure Cashmere goats, and considers it the beginning of an important industry for the State and country.

Chamberlain, the New York gambler, is giving entertainments in Washington this winter. The Democrats have possession of Congress.

Circuses don't have a very happy time in Georgia. The State tax, united with the average one for counties, amounts to $175 per day on them.

The Mississippi river is making such encroachments upon Cairo that the people are calling on Congress to build a dyke for their protection.

There is not a town with eight hundred inhabitants in the entire Mississippi Valley but wants the proposed new mint established there.

Sublime audacity. The Woodhull claims reimbursement from the Government for losses sustained by the suppression of her sheet.

"Reform." The net revenues of the New York canals were less last year than in any year since 1828, the third year after the opening of the Erie Canal.

Last year New York had 1,418 fires, an average of nearly four a day, involving a loss of $2,500,000, four-fifths of it representing goods and merchandise.

The value of leather shipped from the United States to Europe last year was $7,901,608, an increase of over three millions of dollars above the previous year.

An old Boston merchant expresses the opinion that of men who fail in business not more than one in a hundred meets the requirements of the law, and he is probably right.

Hunt, the paper collar man, is hunting for an extension of his patent. The capital employed in it is $3,000,000, and the number of collars manufactured per day averages 1,000,000.

An enterprising New England photographer advertises cartes de visite of "Jimmy Blanchard, the champion liar of America," and the editor of the New York *Sun* is mad about it.

Let's enter a gymnasium. Wilkie Collins says, "No men are so entirely beyond the reach of women as the men whose lives are passed in the cultivation of their own physical strength."

The New York publisher tells of a woman who writes so fast that she won't sign her name to all her books, and he is presently going to publish two at the same time, under different signatures.

A Massachusetts man is making trunks entirely of paper, without any frame and with no other material except trimmings of leather. Baggage masters will be apt to make *papier mache* of them.

The average Hoosier editor can cover more ground in a year, raid more railroads, ruin more hotels, and edit less paper than all the other editors in the country. Three hundred of them are now *en route* to Philadelphia.

THE following approximate table showing the precious metal product for the year 1874 has been carefully prepared from the latest statistics, and reports of consular and mint officers:

	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$ 40,000,000	$32,000,000
Great Britain	5,000	650,000
France	79,939	189,545
Germany	31,242	7,961,780
Spain	7,800	450,000
Austria	2,123,180	2,476,989
Sweden	92,860	98,000
Russia	21,552,020	1,000,000
Italy	90,000	350,000
Africa	1,000,000	
Central & South America	6,000,000	10,000,000
Mexico	3,000,000	17,000,000
Honduras	50,000	400,000
China and Japan	4,752,094	2,400,000
United States of Columbia	1,800,000	600,000
Austria & New Zealand	35,000,000	220,000
East Indies	6,000,000	12,000,000
Total	$121,512,191	$86,696,753

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* seems to be trying to elucidate the Democratic position, for it says the Democracy "have fallen into a hopeless way of dividing upon their blunders, and of blundering in their divisions; one set of errors producing another set of follies, and time about *vice versa*, round and round, an endless circle of disaster." If the party prospect is as muddled as the editor's style, it is a bad case, indeed.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democratic State Committee is announced to meet at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 20th day of January, instant, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding the next State Convention, and to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The "Anti-Monopoly Convention," held in Harrisburg last March, authorized the Executive Committee then created to reconvene the body at such time and place as to them should seem proper. That committee now gives notice that the Convention will meet in Harrisburg on the first day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. All trade or labor unions, granges or other associations of workingmen are authorized to send two delegates. If it doesn't pan out any better, numerically, than the "International" Convention held lately at Tyrone, it will not accomplish much in any direction.

General.

The Springfield *Republican* hopes it is true, but fears it is not, that there is a formidable independent movement in active progress to bring forward Mr. Charles Francis Adams as a reform candidate for the Presidency.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is preparing to bolt. It says: "There is nothing more anti-Democratic than a Democratic National Convention. Inventive genius could not construct it to be more so. There is nothing that is less likely to express the voice of the people."

Cincinnati *Commercial*: Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, having said more, with less meaning, than any other great American statesman, is ahead as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If his party propose to evade the rugged issues, he is the man for the occasion.

Springfield *Republican*'s tribute to Sammy Cox: "But, in his favorite character of the little joker, he has been turning up of late rather bewilderingly—now under the hard money thimble, now under the inflation one. Steady going people, to whom politics and legislation are something more than a game, have a prejudice in favor of less nimbleness and more stability."

The Chicago *Times* fairly gloats over Boss Hesing's downfall, and in a single article mentions him as an able liar, reckless political adventurer, unprincipled desperado, grand mogul, would-be Mosos (oh!) and a miserable whisky ring depredator upon the public revenue. The *Times* is probably right in saying that Hesing's standing in the ring was that of "the man who could do them more good than anybody else in town—if he was well paid."

The friends of Mr. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, propose to present his name for the Republican Presidential nomination. Judge Strong is a citizen of exalted worth, and Pennsylvania is justly proud of him. He wears the ermine so gracefully that he had better think twice before consenting to lay it aside for the purpose of seeking a thankless office in which he is sure to be accused of all manner of misdeeds.—*Graphic.*

A meeting of Democrats in Edgefield county, South Carolina, was recently addressed by Colonel Capers, who used this elegant language in speaking to some colored people who were on the outskirts of the crowd: "They now liberate you by your assent, and for ten years have exhausted their puerile theories in trying to overthrow a law of nature. Bishop Haven might write all the essays which could be stacked between his cracked brain and the hell he would raise on earth, and he will only convince sensible men that he is a knave or a fanatical fool when he asserts that 4,000,000 of black men and women can be absorbed by miscegenation."

Les Miserables! What an unhappy set are the Confederate Democrats of the House. It turns out that they unwittingly ignored the claims of fifteen "Vahgiawah gentlemen, sah!" who wanted to be barkeeper for the House, and to their utter amazement elected a Dutchman who is a staunch Republican. It is a tremendous joke on the Confederates. It says that barkeeper Freund—that's his name—worked effectively upon the minority of Democrats in the committee and that the votes united with the Republican minority, gave him the place. And now the Confederates propose a reconsideration. It's a joke of rare spirit, anyhow.

Mr. Blaine yesterday placed his reaper squarely between the ribs of his rebel adversary Hill. While the latter was insisting on the magnanimity and clemency of the rebel Congress, Mr. Blaine produced an account of a resolution introduced in the rebel Senate by Hill, authorizing the putting to death of Union officers, soldiers or agents who should be captured executing the emancipation of emancipations within the Confederate lines. This would have disposed of a less impudent warrior. Mr. Blaine might have followed it up by reading General Beauregard's letter declaring that the black flag should be raised by the Confederacy, and by offering some of the testimony taken in the case of the Fort Pillow massacre.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*, 12th.

This is from the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Independent): Of course, Blaine is charged with an attempt to make capital as a candidate for the Presidency. Well, what of it? The occupation of politicians of all grades just now is President-making. But we are told Blaine is pouring out great bitterness. Why? By the pomp of Randall, rushing forward with his Kentucky apple of he and his party were doing an original thing, and as if all who had been in power for ten years were tyrants! Blaine, at any rate, is not engaged in any such folly. He is seeking to fix upon the public mind, as far as possible, the identity of the cause of he and Southern Confederacy, and of the future Democratic party and, unfortunately, material is abundant.

There is this difference between the message of Governor Hartranft and that of Governor Tilden: No one can say that there was a single sentence in Governor Hartranft's message that bore the impress of having been intended to influence the public mind in his behalf in connection with the Presidency, yet Governor Tilden devotes the larger portion of his message to an elaboration of his views on political questions with which neither he or his Legislature have anything to do. In short, it is nothing less than a campaign document, published at the public expense. At the expense of the State, his object being to advance his cause in the Democratic National Convention. And this is the reform of a great reformer!—*Allentown Chronicle.*

Here is a little "salary grab" business which should be held in remembrance. When the new officers of the Democratic House at Washington took office they allowed many of the old subordinate employees to continue in performance of their accustomed duties, some for a month and others for half a month, when they were discharged to make room for the new appointees, among whom the ex-rebel element figures conspicuously. Pay-day having come, the discharged employees applied for the wages they had earned, but discovered the money had been drawn for the whole time by their successors, who had done nothing to earn it. Here was a case of salary grabbing of the meanest and most dishonest kind. The matter was brought before the Democratic Committee on Accounts, and decided to—what? Dismiss the salary grabbers? Compel them to disgorge their ill-gotten gains? Not a bit of it. They were Democrats, and south of fifteen Southerners, who had served the Confederate cause faithfully, hence they must be allowed privileges denied to Republicans and Northern men who had fought for the Union. No, the Committee on Accounts will report a bill giving one month's pay to all old employees discharged, and they (using the now men keep what they did not earn. It would seem as if a little whole-some Democratic indignation would not come amiss just here.—*Cleveland Herald*

Body Snatching.

From the current issue of the Saltsburg, Pa., *Press* we learn that on the 7th of last October Mrs. Kirkland, wife of Mr. James Kirkland, residing near Livermore, Westmoreland county, died very suddenly, and the remains were interred in the cemetery of that village. About a month ago a suspicion was aroused that the grave had been desecrated, and as the matter was discussed from day to day, the conviction became more fixed, amounting almost to a certainty, that such was the case. This determined some of the friends of the deceased to make an investigation, which they proceeded to carry into execution on the night of the 6th instant. When they got down to about half the depth of the grave, the shrouding and stockings of deceased were found mingled with the earth, having been stripped from the dead body and thrown back into the grave, after it had been about half refilled by the parties who stole the body. To get the shroud from the dead body it had been ripped open on the back. A further investigation was forthwith set on foot that the lid of the coffin had been broken in to get the body out, after which the coffin had been filled with stones and earth. After the truth of this matter was had been thus verified, the friends set about an investigation. An arrest was made, a hearing had, but no proof being elicited, the party was discharged. Intense excitement exists in the neighborhood in regard to the matter, and every effort is being made to discover the guilty parties, for it is supposed that more than one person was engaged in resurrecting the body.

At the Bethlehem, Pa., Steel Works, on the night turn, December 31, 1875, and January 1, 1876, there was blown at the Bethlehem Iron Company's Bessemer industry what is believed to be the largest heat of steel ever made in that region of country. This heat was the first in the new year, and weighed in steel ingots eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty (18,550) pounds. This was blown in an ordinary "five and a half tons" vessels; the blast pressure was twenty-four pounds, and the "blow" occupied twenty-one minutes. This has been named by the employees the "Centennial blow."

PERSONAL.

Governor Kirkwood's election to the Senate will leave Hon. Joshua G. Newbold, the Lieutenant Governor, in possession of the Executive chair.

Joyce is still indulging in literary pursuits in the Missouri penitentiary. He has commenced writing a drama entitled, "The Whisky Ring," for which he has been offered $250 when it is completed.

A desperate fight occurred in Ottawa, Canada, Tuesday night, between the adherents of two families, the heads of which had been prominent in the recent election campaign. Fifteen men were dangerously wounded, and half an acre of snow was saturated with blood.

The case of C. K. Landis, who shot Carruth, the Vineland (N. J.) editor, is now under investigation, and from present appearances there will be a lively fight between the doctors, as it is claimed that Carruth died from the effects of probes introduced into the wound in his head, and not from the pistol shot.

Professor Alfonso August Dufont, formerly a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, was last Sunday admitted to orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Huntington, of the diocese of Central New York. The ceremonies were performed in St. James church, Syracuse, N. Y., and were peculiarly interesting and impressive.

Miss Hardy, the eldest daughter of Admiral Hardy, in whose arms Nelson expired, is dead. She was the occupant of a suite of rooms in Hampton Court Palace, allotted to her by the Queen. The musket ball by which Nelson was killed was for many years kept as a memento by Captain Hardy, who had it mounted in crystal and silver as a locket. It is now in the possession of the Queen.

During the past year the seven flouring mills of Akron, O., manufactured about 200,000 barrels of flour.

How the Blood is Filtered.

When the blood contains the acrid elements which produce rheumatism, gout and venal disorders, the kidneys ought, for it is their office, to filter from the blood, in its passage through them, these hurtful impurities. When they do not, they may be incited to a thorough performance of their duty, and the blood thoroughly depurated by that admirable corrective of organic inactivity, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only is torpidity of the kidneys overcome, through the agency of the Bitters, but digestion is facilitated, bilious tendencies counteracted, and the bowels stimulated to a due discharge of their functions, which, in connection with that of the kidneys, tends to free the system from the bodily refuse, whose retention is so prejudicial to health.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn or compounded at the end of January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office. BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. M. BROWN, Solicitor. S. S. FAHNESTOCK, Attorney.
Wm. K. Kimber, John S. Dilworth, Jas. Marshall, G. Follansbee, Josiah Hobbs, Robert Hamilton, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Elegant Illustrated Quarto,
A CENTURY AFTER.
Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Complete in 13 Parts; 50 cents each.
ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT, Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Subscription Only.
THOMAS S. BAIRD, Agent,
100 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

HALE, KILBURN & CO.
Sole Manuf'rs of the Prize Medal
FOUNTAIN BRUSH
Warranted Best and Cheapest in the World. Illustrated Circulars Free. Mention this paper.
No. 56 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branch Store, 613 Broadway, New York.

THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - $5,350,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since 1848. Since 1865 it is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to increase the policy, to reduce the premium, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. Apply to SAMUEL HARRIS, General Agent,
No. 120 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
JOHN H. BRINTON, Manager.

Pennsylvania Military Academy
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 6TH.
Thorough instruction in Book-keeping, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the moral conduct of pupils. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 118 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR
ESTERBROOK'S
STEEL PENS
Most Popular PENS in Use.
SAMPLES & PRICES on APPLICATION
WORKS CAMDEN, N.J. NEW YORK OFFICE 26 JOHN ST.

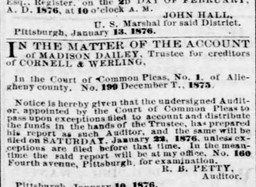
EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTHS

DUFF'S COLLEGE,
NO. 49 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA
The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
For circulars call on or address
P. DUFF & SONS.

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. B. STREERUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 109 Wood street, or office.

LEGAL.
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice that on the 12th day of January, A. D., 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW KREIPSCHILD, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARRIS, Esq., Register, on the 3D DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, January 12, 1876.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT of MADISON DAILEY, Trustee for creditors of CORNELL & WERLING.
In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Allegheny County, No. 199 December T., 1875.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to pass upon exceptions filed to account and distribute the funds in the hands of the Trustee, has prepared his report as such Auditor, and the same will be filed on SATURDAY, January 22, 1876, unless exceptions are filed before that time. In the meantime the said report will be at my office, No. 160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, for examination.
R. B. PETTY,
Auditor.
Pittsburgh, January 10, 1876.

J. G. WEIR & BROS.,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER

Corner of Washington and Poplar Sts., Near the Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ CORRECTE'S PATENT DIVISION SPRING CO. BUSINESS WAGONS A SPECIALTY. 8

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, Room 9, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
WHOLESALE
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
NEW, FULL AND ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF DRESS GOODS!
OPENED THIS WEEK.
At $1 25, New Line of
Colored Dress Silks,
All Newest Shades.
At 61, $1 12½, $1 20, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50, extra good value in
Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75 and $1 87½,
Black Hand Made Dress Silks.
At $2 to $3 50,
Choice Black Dress Silks,
Worth a great deal more.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c.
New Camels' Hair Plaid Dress Goods.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c.
New Dark Dress Goods, Satteen Stripes,
Worth 15, 20 and 25c.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c.
New Patterns in Tycoon Repps,
FOR WRAPPERS.
At 18¾c,
New Suez Plaid Dress Goods,
A great bargain.
At 25c.
Large Assortment New Dress Goods,
Extra good value.
Newest novelties in KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS, of different shadings.
All the new shades in COLORED CASHMERES, SATTEENS and PLAIN CLOTHS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of
LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,
IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.
These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lespin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of
LADIES' FINE FURS
Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
SACQUES AND

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 14, 1876.

Business was again quiet among the banks, and there were few points of interest in the transactions of the day. There were some applications for loans, but the sum total of discount operations appeared to be light. Mercantile borrowers are not very numerous, and the offerings of first-class commercial paper, such as the banks will accept, are restricted. As a consequence, bankers are generally quite willing to take all the satisfactory paper offered. Rates of discount are quotably unchanged at 7@8 per cent. on first-class paper, to regular customers; but there is a slight tendency toward greater ease, and paper of such date and security as suits bankers might be placed a point lower. Outside operations are also rather light, with rates ruling at 8@11 per cent. The supply of Eastern exchange continues quite ample and seems to be somewhat in excess of requirements. Rates are unchanged, and drafts on New York went at par between the banks, but there was a little tendency toward a discount. Since the opening of the year, there seems to be some improvement in the demand for local stocks and securities. The general declaration of dividends has apparently stimulated this feeling somewhat as sales have become rather more active. The following stocks were sold last evening and during the week at Thomas F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue Wood street:

Iron City National Bank	90 00
Citizens National Bank	65 00
Exchange National Bank	66 50
Third National Bank, Allegheny	94 00
Mechanics National Bank	91 00
Shoe and Leather Bank	75 00
Masonic Bank	50 00

—The future relations of gold and silver in the currency systems of the world, and the supply of these metals for the use of this country in the process of resumption, are points of much interest. It has been a common error in discussing this subject to treat the production of gold and silver as a whole, without distinguishing between the two metals. Recently, however, statistics have been given, showing that in 1875 the United States produced a total of $81,000,000 of precious metals, of which over $51,500,000 was silver; Mexico produced $27,000,000 of gold and $20,000,000 of silver, while all other countries furnished only $26,000,000 of silver and $90,000,000 of gold. The production of gold in this country decreased $10,000, while that of silver increased $6,000,000. It is estimated that the yield of gold and silver in the United States for 1876 will be $90,000,000, of which the increase will be in silver.

The increase in silver production has been pointed to as affording an easy solution of the resumption problem. But that very fact, combined with the monetary changes now going on in Europe, renders the problem somewhat more difficult. It appears from the statistics and authoritative estimates based thereon that this country will during the next five years produce and to market more silver than during the past quarter of a century. This leads to the conclusion which is now being arrived at by leading thinkers and publicists upon finance, that the value of this metal will soon become so much depreciated and so unstable, as to render it useless for currency purposes except as a subsidiary coinage. Such is the conclusion to which the *Financial Chronicle* comes to after a careful consideration of the subject, and it is supported in its views by M. Bonnet a leading French authority on finance, and practically by the action of the Governments of Germany, Russia, Holland and Portugal, in making gold the sole legal tender in their dominions instead of silver and gold equally as heretofore.

The action of these Governments will not only additionally depress the value of silver by stopping its use, and throwing a large volume of it out of employment, but it must and will create and maintain for some years to come a great demand for the supply of gold coin in Europe. The production of gold being stationary, and the demand for it increasing, the problem as to where the United States Government is to obtain its supply for resumption in 1879 becomes one of additional difficulty. The statistics, however, as the *Financial Chronicle* says, in the article referred to above, show that "in estimating the effect of our annual production of the precious metals toward aiding the prompt return to specie payments, two things must be held constantly in view, viz., if we would escape serious errors and miscalculations. In the first place, we must distinguish between the supply of gold and that of silver, the latter promising to be of more limited utility as an instrument of resumption, while the former is all important. Secondly, the same principle must preside over our estimates as to the outflow of the precious metals by exportation. It may be argued that we can send to the Orient and to other foreign countries any amount of the precious metals which they are likely to want, so long as our exports are chiefly composed of silver. But, for the next three years, our progress toward specie payments, other things being equal, will be facilitated and aided by any economic movements which tend to check gold from being exported, and to substitute other products for exportation to foreign countries."

—The partial suspension of a Boston savings bank with over $3,000,000 of deposits attracts attention again to the general condition of the savings bank business throughout the United States. The weak spot in the savings banks almost everywhere just at present is their real estate mortgages, and this is notably the case in the Eastern States, whe e the shrinkage in real es ate values has been even greater than has ever been acknowledged. Another alleged defect in the New England savings-bank system, is the fact that none of the great savings banks have any capital—they do not pretend to have any. The New England savings banks, with the enormous aggregate of $831,207,068 of savings deposits have no capital at all, not being required to have any by the laws of most of the New England States. The New York savings banks also present the same feature of utter absence of capital, and there are some instances of the same character in this State—although we may say that the Pittsburgh savings banks of that class are of unassailable strength. It is now urged in some quarters, that every savings bank should be required to possess a capital in some degree proportionate to the amount of its deposits, as a pledge that it will handle and invest such funds honestly. The equity of this requirement is acknowledged in the national bank law, which require that national banks in the redemption cities shall have at least $200,000 of paid up capital, and in the country not less than $50,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 14, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	123½	123½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	118⅛	118⅛	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	117½	117½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅜	119¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	119¾	119¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121	121¼	....	....	....
10-40's	113	113⅛	....	....	....
10-40's coupons	118⅝	118⅝	....	....	....
Currency 6's	125½	125½	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	116¾	116¾	....	....	....
Western Union tels	75¾	75⅝	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver	....	....	17	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	37	37¼	37⅜
Panama	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	102½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	98	....	....
American Express	....	....	58½	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	138⅝	137	138	....	....
Erie	....	....	15	15⅛	....
Michigan Central	58⅜	59½	59⅞	60	....
Michigan Southern	62¾	63¼	63½	64	64¼
Illinois Central	....	109⅝	109¾	....	....
Cleve., & Pittsburgh	....	....	90	....	....
Chicago & N'Western	41	40½	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
Do preferred	....	55	55⅜	55½	55½
Rock Island	....	106½	....	106¾	106¾
St Paul common	39	39	38⅞	39	39⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	72¾	73
Wabash common	....	4¼	4¼	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	100	....	....
Ohio & Missis'ppi	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Union Pacific	....	71	....	....	....
Harlem	....	133	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	102½	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos	....	....	....	25¾	26
Atlantic & Pac. pref	....	44	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	16½	....	16¾
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	4	4¼	4¼
Missouri Pacific	....	12	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	....	8½	....	....	....
S. Carolina, April	....	34½	....	....	....
S. Carolina, July	....	34½	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	103	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	54¼
Reading	....	....	51⅝
Oil Creek	....	....	12½
United Cos. of N. J	....	....	135
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	95¾	95	....
Central Transportation	....	....	45½
P., C., & St. L. in. b	80	80½	....

—Speaking of the business situation and the tendency of their merchants to indulge in fault-finding, the New York *Times* says:

"In every part of the United States except New York business men have overthrown the rule of the croakers and the panic-mongers, and the prevailing sentiment among merchants and financiers here is that the sooner their reign is ended in New York the better. This feeling we regard as healthy and full of promise. New York is the great financial and commercial center of the country, and the inauguration of a better feeling at this point cannot fail to exercise a marked and salutary influence outside, and give strength and permanence to the revival in business activity in progress throughout the country. This change in public sentiment here is very gratifying, and indications are not wanting that the prophets of ruin and their newspaper allies are about at the end of their tether."

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6½@8 per cent. Customs receipts $157,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $303,000. Clearings $15,000,000. Sterling strong at 484½@488¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 113, the two extremes of the day. Rates paid for carrying were 4, 5 and 3 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher with an active investment demand. Railroad bonds strong and in brisk demand, with the largest transactions in Northwestern. State securities dull. Stocks were strong and higher, especially for some of the Western shares, at an advance of from ¼ to 2¾ per cent., but at the close there was some reaction under sales to realize profits. Michigan Central made the greatest advance, rising from 58¾ to 61¾, with a final reaction to 60¾@61. Lake Shore followed with an advance to 64¼, closing at 64. Northwestern preferred advanced to 59¾, with the latest sales at 59¼. The common, after selling up to 41¾, fell off to 40¾@40⅝. St. Paul was active, common advancing to 39¾, and preferred to 74, with a reaction of ¼ in both shares at the close. New York Central advanced ¾. Other changes were slight. Transactions 176,000 shares, of which 18,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 18,000 Northwestern, 33,000 St. Paul, 53,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,000 Wabash and 13,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	Do preferred	72¾
Pacific Mail	37½	Toledo & Wabash	6½
Adams Express	102½	Do preferred	6
Wells Fargo Ex	82	Fort Wayne	100
American Ex	58½	Chicago & Alton	109½
United States Ex	62	Do preferred	107
New York Central	137½	Terre Haute	5¾
Erie	15¾	Do preferred	15
Do preferred	31	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Harlem	134	Indiana Central	4
Do preferred	134	Burling'n & Q'cy	115¾
Mich. Central	60½	Delaware & Lack	120¾
Lake Shore	64	Hannibal & St. Jos	25¾
N. J. Central	103¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	8¾
Cleve. & Pittsb	90	Union Pac. stock	70½
Illinois Central	109¼	Cen. Pac. bonds	104¾
Northwestern	40¼	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do preferred	58	Do land grants	101¾
Rock Island	106¾	Missouri Pacific	11¾
St. Paul	39¾	At. & Pac. pref	4¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	121	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	117¾	10-40's registered	112
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	120	Currency 6's	124¾
5-20's, 1868	121¾		
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	102¼
Virginia, new	42		

LONDON, January 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 15-16; for account 94 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 1867, 1868, 107; 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's 104¾. Railroad securities—Erie 14¼; do preferred 36. New York Central 98.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes 59 francs 97½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 14.—United States bonds —New 5's 95½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling—Bank 514½@515.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, January 14, 1876.

The course of trade to-day was eventless, and showed no material alteration from former reports. The volume of business was limited in the aggregate, and prices were without quotable alteration.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,076	Corn, bus	800
Butter, pkgs	54	Wheat, bus	720
Bacon, pcs	1,250	Rye, bus	300
Bacon, lcs	20	Oats, bus	2,200

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the coutrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was quiet at former prices. Wheat was steady and unchanged at the following quotations: Michigan white $1 38@1 40; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 32@1 35; do red winter $1 20@1 30, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 32@1 35; low grades are dull and neglected at 115@1 22; rejected $1 00@1 10, as to quality. Corn was quiet at former prices. We quote in bond for No. 1 yellow, 51@53c; good yellow new car 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 60@62c. Oats were steady and unchanged We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 36@38c; white do at 41@42c; Western white at 43@44c. Barley—Not much doing; Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 in bushel; choice spring $1 18@1 22; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye—Not much doing; held at 80@83c in bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the firm's advance.

FLOUR—On all choice grades the market was firm and is fairly active. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00 in bbl; No. 1 amber $7 25@7 50; red winter flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off in bbl. The jobbing prices for the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75, Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; half of raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $3 50@3 75; dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $7 00@7 50; buckwheat flour $3 00@3 50 per ½ bbl. Buckwheat flour 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market is unchanged. We quote upland prairie, loose, per ton $12 00@14 00; timothy $18 00@19 00 loose; from wagon $20 00@22 00, as to quality and condition. Straw rules at $11 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—There is a steady trade at low values. We quote bran at 80@90c ₱ cwt; seconds 90c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 05@1 20 ₱ cwt; coarse meal in round lots $1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 25@1 30.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is easy with a fair supply and light demand. We quote choice cooking apples at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl; fancy cooking $2 75@3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Holders of prime quality are firm in their views with sale at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The stock continues large and the market is weak. Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $2 25@2 ₱ ½ bushel; medium are nominally $1 15@1 25.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet, with little doing except in a jobbing way at nominally 20@22c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market continued firm with an active demand for all choice grades. We quote prime to choice roll 25@28c ₱ lb; medium to good 22@25c; common 18@21c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—There is a light trade at unchanged prices. We quote prime white factory at 15½@15¾c; New York Goshen 15@15¼c; Western 13@15c; Limburger 13@16c.

CIDER—The market was firm under light receipts; prices are nominal at $5 00@7 00 per bbl, as to quality and size of barrels.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of apples, sliced, 11¼@12c; Bright apples, quarters, 10@11c; Peaches, halves, new, 17½@18½c; Peaches, peeled, 20@21c; Blackberries 14c; Huckleberries 15@16c; Raspberries 25@33c; Cherries, pitted, 25@28c Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS—The market contains an ample supply, and prices were easy. We quote strictly fresh 24@25c; packed 20@22c.

GAME—Is about out of market, and prices are nominal. We quote venison at 18c ₱ lb for short saddles; 15@16c for long saddles; whole deer 10@12c per ₱. Rabbits sold at 20@25c per pair; squirrels are not wanted at any price; offered at 90c per dozen.

HONEY—In fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@ 28c ₱ lb, California honey at 20@22c.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quiet depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 14@22c ₱ lb, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—Ample supply. We quote nominally 10½@11c ₱ lb.

NUTS—The supply is liberal and the market quiet. Chestnuts are easy at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bushel; peanuts are infair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6¼c, according to quality; Virginia 7¾@8c; shellbarks are easy at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 90@95c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

PEARS—There was a fair demand for California, the only kind offering, with ready sales at $4 75@4 00 ₱ box, as to quality.

POTATOES—There were no transactions and prices on track were wholly nominal. We quote nominally peach-blows on track at 38@40c per bushel; Early Rose 35@38c; Peerless 35@38c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 45@45c.

POULTRY—The supply of poultry continues very light, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 18@20c; ducks 15@16c, Live chickens 45@55c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 35 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 60@1 75 ₱ bushel. Turnips 35@40c ₱ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₱ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

There was a steady trade at firm prices which are wholly unchanged. Receipts are rather light at present, but the stock in first hands is ample.

CANNED AND CUT MEATS—Hams, extra sugar-cured 14½c; shoulders do, 11c; breakfast bacon a. c. 14½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, sugar cured, $7 50 per dozen; plain shoulders 10c; short rib sides 13¼c; clear do 13¾c; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy. We quote prime mess pork at $21 50 ₱ bbl; family mess $21 or; short cut $21 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote refined in tierces 13¾c ₱ lb; do half bbls 14c; in buckets 14¾c; 3 lb cans 16¾c; 5 lb do 16¾c; 3 lb pails 17; do 5 lb, 16¾c; do 8 lb, 16¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is firm. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05 per gallon; No. 1 do do, 95@97½c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; medium do 7¾@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $8 00@8 25

Groceries.

The trade continues steady though rather limited, but fully up to expectations for the season. Prices are wholly unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel.	9¾@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	9¼c
Java	33 c	Franklin, B	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	27@27½c	Crushed	11¼c
3d grades do	25¼@26c	Powdered	11¼c
Java, in papers	33 c	Granulated	10¾c
Java, in bulk	31½c	Good fair N. O	8 c
Teas.		Fully do	9½c
Young Hyson 45c@$1 00		Prime do	8½c
Gunpowder	80c@$1 10	Choice fair do	9 c
Imperial	50@60c	White clarified do	10 c
Japan	40@48	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Oolong	35@60	Str'y ch. N. O	50@55c
Fancy	70@75	Prime	45@50c
Souchong	35@40	Good	50c
Starch.		Syrups.	
Pearl	4¾@5 c	Ex. white drips	70c
Silver gloss	9½c	Sugar drips	60c
Corn	7½@8 c	Golden drips	50@55c
Rice.		Spices.	
Choice Carolina	7¾@8 c	Cloves	60 c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Rangoon	7¼@7¾c	Cassia	33@35 c
Louisiana	6¾c	Nutmegs	₱ lb
Soda.		Pepper	25 c
Bicarb. in kegs	5 c	Soaps.	
Bicarb. in ½ pkgs	5½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
Bicarb. in ¼ papers	7 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Candles.		Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 50
Star, full weight	18 c	St. Patrick do	3 75
Stearine	15 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4c
Mould	11@12 c	Common mottled do	2½@3c

TOBACCO—Moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without noticeable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun rolls	50@60c	Smoking—Plain	50@75c
Black Navy	45@50c	ulated	60
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	45@50c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Cav	60@70c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	50@55c	West'n leaf—fugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	57@60c	Ohio seed leaf	7½@12c
Virginia Cav	50@60c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	65@80c	Conn. (choice)	40@50c
Flounders	63@85c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	63c@$1	Conn. filler	12@18c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap'rs	$1 50@2 50
Rough & Ready	55@60c	Havana fillers	35@45c
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	60@65c	Penn's. seed	$15@ 30
Cut and Dry	33@45c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	seed & Havana	30@ 36
Black Snuff	50@55c	Havana	90@150

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess		Labrador herring	
mackerel	$24 00	split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	22 00	Round do	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	20 00	Lake herring	4 50
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smoked blue'fish	1 00
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large Georg's	
No. 1 bay do	19 00	cod fish, ₱ lb	6½c
No. 1 do	16 00	Medium do	6 c
Ex. No. 2 do	15 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
Large No. 3 do	11 00	Halibut do	14c
Whitefish	5 75	No. 1 herring, ₱ box	40 c
California salmon,		Scaled herring, do	50 c
halibut	9 50		

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 60; peaches, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2@2 25; corn, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; lima beans, 2 lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2 lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2 lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2 lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2 lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2 lb cans $2 00; pears, 2 lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 25; quart do $2 25; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; blue berries, in 1,200 pickles, $6 25; bbbbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins —Layers, new ₱ box, $2 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 9½c. Citron 25c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 32c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

January 15—The market was again firm with an upward tendency and shade advance over Tuesday's prices in crude.

REFINED—The market was active and very firm with a strong upward tendency, and advanced over the previous quotations with indications of still another rise in values. We quote Conduit and Union at wells at 8¼@8¾c; United and Pennsylvania to $1 7½@8 1 7½; outside lines $1 68@$1 71½; immediate shipment $1 70@1 97½. Sales and resales of 24,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—There was a firm and active market at former quotations, and a rather strong feeling in favor of high prices. We quote standard white on the cars at 11@11¼c for prompt and January, new York rules at 11 @11½c for spot. Philadelphia is quoted at 11½@11¾c. Baltimore rules at 13¾c.

OIL SAUNDERS—The market is dull at 1 15@ 1 20 for city; $1 05@1 10 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 14.—The market says: The final sales before closing were 3,000 barrels on United at $1 7½@1 7½; 1,000 old at next week at $1 7½; 1,000 old at $1 7½; shipment $1 95. Sales 65,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum markets of the region are to-day another advance. The closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United at wells	$1 70½	$1 70¾
U. P. certificates	1 96	1 97½
Dyer creek	1 92½	1 93½

The sales were 78,000 barrels United; 31,500 pipeage paid certificates and 45,000 Upper roads.

NEW YORK, January 14, closing 13.—Exporters are less disposed to operate and there are sellers at ⅛c decline. Sales of 1,000 barrels crude in bulk at 7½c; 2,000 do at 7⅝c; refined 14c. The closing quotations are: Crude in bond 7¼@8c for prompt; do in shipping order 11 @11½c; refined 14c; cases 19@19½c. Quiet and steady at Philadelphia 11@11¼c.

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—Market firm at $1 70. OIL CITY, January 14.—The market rules at $1 96@1 97½; United $1 7½; tendency upward and firm.

ROUSEVILLE, January 14.—Market quiet and steady at $1 90@1 92½.

TIDIOUTE January 14.—Market firm; sales at $1 85@.

PARKERS, January 14.—United $1 72½@ 1 73½; Union $1 74½@1 75; outside lines $1 67½ @1 67½; shipment $1 95@2 00. The market is firm and excited with indications of an advance, and large buyers in sight.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾c, crude 6½; cases 18c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 14.—Petroleum firm; crude 8c; refined 14c; cases 18@20c.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Petroleum strong; crude 7¾@8c; refined 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 11c; refined 13¾@14c.

LONDON, January 14.—Spirits of petroleum 10d.

CLEVELAND, January 14.—Petroleum unchanged but firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 10½c; State test 11½c; Michigan State test, 14c.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

January 13, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G M Robinson	Loomis & Co	161
G M Robinson	Paine, Ablett & Tripp	80
Total		241

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, January 14, 1876. }

The market did not develop any new features to-day. As before stated, the run of cattle was light with a good demand, ranging 25c better than last week. Hogs were off 40@50c from last week, and sheep 25@40c better. We quote as follows:

CATTLE.	
Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$ 5 50@5 75
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 25@5 50
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 50@5 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 25@4 50
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers	2 50@3 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 00
HOGS.	
Extra Philadelphias	$7 00@7 80
Yorkers	6 50@7 00
Roughs	6 00@6 50
SHEEP.	
Extra, 110 to 120 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Extra, 90 to 100 lbs	5 00@5 50
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@5 00
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@4 00

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cattle—Receipts 960 head, making 2,960 head for four days, against 4,450 head for the same time last week. Fresh offerings exclusively native cattle and common to strictly prime; supply not equal to the go-ing needs of the trade; prices generally advanced a strong 50c, making a total advance since Monday of more than $1; strictly prime steers $13 00@13 50; fair to good $12 25@ 12 75; common and medium $10 25@12 00. Sales include 45 Illinois steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, at $12 75; 24 do, 1,300 cwt, $13 25@13 50; 14 State, 974 cwt, $12 50; 13 Illinois steers, 1,000 lbs, at 12 75; 15 do, 1,000 cwt, $13 00; 70 do, 954 cwt, $12 75 and 50 Missouri, 954 cwt, $10 25@ 10 50.

Sheep—Receipts 3,400 head, making 18,760 head for four days, against 5,600 head for the same time last week. More common and medium grades than usual; prices sustained but market rather slow; poor to common strictly packed. Bacon—Smoothers $@—; Clear $@—; Mess $@—; Rumps $@—. Lard dull; crude 12½@12¾c; refined 14¼@14¾c. Cheese dull; Ohio cargoes 16@16½c; jobbing at 17@ 17½c. Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Cotton dull at 10¾c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 24@1 28. Corn firm at 46@48c. Oats dull at 25@27c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet but firm at 78@80c. Pork dull at $20 00@ 20 25. Lard quiet but steady; steam 12½c; kettle 13c. Bulk meats quiet at 9¾@10c; clear sides, loose. Bacon dull at 12¾@12¾c; clear sides. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 08.

TOLEDO, January 14.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 red winter $1 28; No. 3 white Wabash $1 26; No. 3 $1 13; odd white Michigan $1 30; amber, seller January, $1 25; seller February $1 27½. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 46c; seller January 47½c; low mixed 44½c; no grade 45. Oats dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 14.—Flour dull but nominally steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 16; do hard $1 21; No. 2 $1 02; No. 3, 84c. Corn firm and less active; No. 3 mixed 40c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 86@87½c; No. 3, 86c. Rye quiet and lower; No. 1, 76@78c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 14.—Flour firm; Western superfine $4 60@4 90; common extra $5 00@5 25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 00; Illinois $5 50@6 00; St. Louis $6 50@ 6 90; Minnesota $6 50@7 00. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60@66c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and No. 2 white 40@45c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—Breadstuffs firm, except corn, which is dull. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days 72,000 quarters, including 60,000 quarters American; white wheat California average 10s 8d@10s 9d; do club 10s 9d@11s 3d; red Western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 8d@10s. Corn—Old 32s; new 26s@30s.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Cotton quiet at 10c. Flour quiet and unchanged at $5 00@ 5 50; common to good $3 25@4 00; fancy $4 25@ 4 50. Corn quiet at 44@45c. Oats quiet at 30@ 32c. Rye quiet but firm. Pork and bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12½c. Hams 13@14c. Lard dull; refined 12½c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Flour dull; receipts 16,000 barrels; No. 2 $3 25@4 00; superfine West-ern and State $4 25@4 75; good to choice $4 80@5 25; common to good $4 00@5 25; white wheat extra $5 90@7 75; extra Ohio $4 90@7 25; St. Louis $5 00@7 50; choice do $7 60@8 00; Minnesota $5 00@7 50. Wheat a shade firmer with only a very moderate business, largely for home use; receipts 35,000 bushels; mixed spring $1 00; No. 3 Chicago spring, in store, $1 06; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 18; in store, $1 20; white Canada and Canada red winter $1 30@1 35. Rye quiet; 68@70c. Barley quiet; State 82@86c. Barley heavy; No. 2 $1 26@1 24. Malt steady. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 81,000 bushels; cash or merchantable 54@56c; mixed, no grade, 52@53c; Western mixed, old, in store, 56@57c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hops firm. Sugars firm; Eastern and Western 9@9½c. Coffee thicker at 16¾@17c. Sugar steady to good refining 8¾@9c; prime 9¼c. Molasses in fair demand; new Orleans 50@55c. Rice quiet. Rosin firm. Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Eggs firm, Western 25@28c. Pork dull at $21 25@21 50. Cut me

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 14, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	W'nd. Dir.	W'nd. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.413	17	67	S.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.236	25	67	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.311	29	67	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer.30.318 Highest thermon....31
Mean thermom'r....23.7 Lowest thermon....17

The South Side Shooting Case.

The hearing in the case of August Flemm, charged with the murder of Amelia Palling, will take place before Deputy Mayor Hoerr this afternoon. Monday was the time at first fixed for the hearing, but it was changed at the request of counsel for the accused. The District Attorney will be present to conduct the case on the part of the Commonwealth.

Literery Supplies.

Before you go home this evening, supply yourself with a bundle of good, wholesome reading matter. This you can do at Gildenfenney & Co.'s, No. 69 Fifth avenue, as they keep all the publications worth having, including magazines, pictorial and story papers, books, etc. They have splendid lines of notions, albums, pocketbooks, games, stereoscopes and views, stationery, etc., etc., all of which they sell at most reasonable prices.

The State Board of Charities.

Now that the managers of the Reform School have referred the charges against the Superintendent and other officers of that institution, to the Commissioners of Public Charities, for full and searching investigation, it may interest our readers to know who compose that board. Following are their names: G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon, President; A. C. Noyes of Clinton, Heister Clymer of Berks, George Bullock of Montgomery, William Bakewell of Allegheny, Francis Wells of Philadelphia, Mahlon Dickson of Philadelphia, Dr. Diller Luther, of Bucks, is the General Agent and Secretary.

The Sunday School Normal Class.

"Methods of Illustrating and Questioning" will be the subject for consideration at the meeting of the Union Sunday School Normal Class on Thursday night next, the 20th inst., in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association. Johnston H. Baldwin, Esq., will conduct the class. After the lesson, the question of changing the time of meeting from Thursday to Tuesday night and to the lecture room of some central Pittsburgh church, will be decided. A general attendance of Sunday school workers is earnestly requested.

Proposed Workingmen's Meeting.

Circulars printed in English and German are being circulated calling for a mass meeting of workingmen in Washington Hall, Sixth avenue, on the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. It announces that English and German speakers will be present, and that P. J. McGuire, of New York, will address the meeting. The circular thus concludes:

"Thousands of people are starving, wages are reduced, rent and living are high. Our Congress and our Legislature are asleep. Hard times are pressing us.

"Turn out and take counsel together before we are all made tramps.

"ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKINGMEN."

Application for Partition.

H. B. Herron, Esq., filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, between John W. Adams, complainant, and Annie J. Mackey, Sarah J. Bonfield, Emma F. Adams, Rebecca S. Bailey, Harriet Brown and Albert R. Adams, defendants. His client represented that John R. Adams, at his death, left to his widow eighty-two acres in Wilkins township, and a house and lot in Elizabeth borough, to be held by her during her life time, but at her death the executors of the will were to sell the same and divide the proceeds between seven children (complainant and respondents). The children elected to take the real estate instead of the proceeds which might be derived from their sale, and the complainant now asks the court to make partition.

A Dastardly Act.

After ten o'clock last evening two stones were thrown through a window of the office at the Young Men's Home. The night clerk, Mr. Smith, and two of the boarders ran into the street to arrest the offender, and after chasing him along Duquesne way to Eighth street, along Eighth street to Penn and up Penn to Ninth street, they overtook him, and started with him over to the station house. After escorting him along Ninth to Liberty he became violent and gave one of his captors a kick in the face, and attempted to escape, but a policeman came to the rescue, and he was safely locked up for the night. His hearing is to be had at eight o'clock this morning.

It is the intention of one of the officers of the Home to make an information against this miscreant for malicious mischief, and it is hoped that he may be sent to the Criminal Court, where he will receive proper punishment. The fellow says his name is Mike Sullivan.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder:

Wm. H. Artzberger to John Riley, December 15, 1875; lot McClure avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 16 feet front. $ 132
John A. Cochran to Samuel Campbell, August 26, 1872; lot Ferry street, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 20x100 feet. 1,000
Joseph Dalbier to John C. Maggini, December 27, 1875; lot about 40x100 feet. 2,800
Elizabeth Garber to Emma E. Coombe, January 1, 1876; 2 lots Center street, Twentieth ward, each 22x100 feet. 4,500
F. D. Geist to Jackson Peters, September 10, 1875; 2 lots Oberheidman's plan Thirty-fifth ward, city. 220
Joseph M. Gazzam to Wm. Mc Adams, May 8, 1876; lot Allegheny street, Fourteenth ward, city, 20x97 feet. 516
Mary Hutcheson to Jackson Peters, October 1, 1875; lot Carlson street, Thirty-fifth ward, city. 950
John Keely to Edward Dean, November 25, 1875; lot Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, city. 7,500
James McGinnis to Frederick Lind, March 16, 1875; lot on Gist street, Fourteenth ward, city. 272
James V. Okane to Edward Bishop, November 26, 1875; lot on Newell street, Thirty-second ward, city. 360
James McGinnis to Frederick Lind, November 1, 1875; lot corner of Gist street and St. Patrick's alley, Fourteenth ward, city. 425
Sheriff Hare to John Baldridge, two lots at Braddocks. 50
George Stewart to Samuel Campbell, August 26, 1873; lot on Ferry street, Ninth ward, Allegheny. 5,000
John J. Woodworth to Andrew L. Miller, January 3, 1876; lot on Sedgwick street, Allegheny, 65x24 feet. 1,500

Our City Charities.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am glad to see, by this morning's COMMERCIAL, that the new organization for the relief of the city poor has made public announcement of its existence and aims. When the old society advertised its discontinuance, there was a general feeling that the charities of the city were without any central plan, and among those whose sympathies were aroused are two ladies, Mrs. Dr. Cote and Mrs. M. Foster, who had been actively engaged in the Homeopathic Fair. This had not been so successful as they had hoped, and there was a prospect that many sick must be refused admittance from want of funds. Their two warm hearts beat in sympathy, and they laid their two active heads together, and said "Go to! We will get up a grand Charity Concert, and divide the funds between the two hospitals, perhaps give the Episcopal home for old women part (they are both members of Trinity Church), and go to work, personally, to distribute the balance in relieving pressing cases of want." After Miss Rive had been engaged, they learned the existence of the new organization, and gave up all idea of auctioning tickets, feeling that the bulk of contributions should go through this new society, which would appeal to the public through its own agencies, and whose managers did not feel that it was any part of their work to aid hospitals. They have districted the city, employ paid agents to visit every house, in which want may probably exist, and have found out where the sufferers had refused to apply for aid and were worn thin with hunger. I feel that their plan is most admirable, was familiar with its working in Chicago, and believe there is no other way of administering relief, judiciously, except employing paid paying visitors, assigning one to each district, and so making it their business and interest to become acquainted with that district, and distribute alms intelligently. The employment is a benefaction, and there is the same probability of finding zealous and efficient agents, as there is of securing efficiency in any other business, by paying for it. In Chicago there was a general Superintendent, also paid, but this society avoid this expense, as the managers superintend.

Probably nothing better can be devised until we find some way of giving work to all who profess to be out of it. I suggested, in the winter of 1842-43, that the city should buy that hill on which they have since built the High School, set the men to grading it at fifty or seventy-five cents per day, give no charity, and so remove two barriers to the growth of the city—that inaccessible hill and a nest of paupers. Until we are ready to do something of this kind, we must, I suppose, give alms; and the plan of this new society seems the best that has yet been devised; but it only reaches the city proper, does not cross a river, and leaves plenty of work for such outside efforts as that of the ladies engaged in the Charity Concert, but it is important that the case should be fully understood, so that people may know the object to which they contribute by patronizing the concert; that is, if the price of a ticket can be called a contribution when a full equivalent is given by the managers, performers and proprietors of the hall who contribute the entertainment.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

BONDS FOR STREET IMPROVP.

The Bill Before the Legislature—It Differs From the Penn Avenue Act—Mr. Long to Controller Warner.

The "open letter" of Controller Warner to Representative Long, on the subject of the bill now before the Legislature providing for street improvements in Allegheny city, has created considerable interest among the North Side taxpayers, many of whom had not previously given the matter much thought. For the benefit of those who have not seen the bill we annex a synopsis:

Section one provides that when the cost of any street improvement exceeds $20,000 the expense shall be payable to the city in ten annual installments, with interest.

Section two authorizes the city to issue bonds to meet any such improvement, with proper guards against fraud in the issue of bonds.

Section three makes the assessments a lien on the property improved.

Section four provides for the collection of the assessments with costs, by proceedings against the property.

Section five provides that the assessments shall remain a lien against the property, collectable as now provided by law for other cases of grading and paving.

Section six provides that moneys received from assessments shall constitute a distinct sinking funds to meet the bonds.

The bill differs from the Penn avenue act, in that it creates no commissions; that it leaves the matter of improvements and the issue of bonds under the control of Councils, and no assessments can be levied without the assent of that body.

MR. LONG TO CONTROLLER WARNER.

Controller Warner yesterday received a letter from Representative Long, in reply to his "open letter," in which the writer says:

"Senator McNeill presented the bill in question, in the Senate, last session, where it passed unanimously, I believe, and was afterwards lost for want of time in the House. The same gentlemen read the bill in place again this session, had it reported affirmatively on Thursday, and your letter should, more properly, have been addressed to him. He is its author and has charge of it in the Senate. It was prepared under the direction of the City Solicitor, and every section was carefully studied. At the present writing I am prepared to dissent from your views of the subject matter of the bill, but am glad at all times to hear from esteemed constituents, and always open to conviction. Now as to my presenting the bill, I have this to say: I had a copy on my file, and when bills in place were announced to be in order, my name being first called on the list of districts, I sent the bill up, with four others, but immediately recalled it from committee, knowing that Mr. McNeill intended reading it in the Senate. So you will see from the above that my reading the bill was unintentional, a mistake which was rectified immediately. But as I feel at present, I shall support the bill, and I believe the entire delegation will, believing it for the best interests of our growing city."

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATIONS.

City Property—Markets—Roads and Surveys.

Further organization of Councils are noted as follows:

MARKETS.

The Market Committee met yesterday and organized by electing Mr. Musgrave, chairman, by acclamation.

Andrew J. Moon and John Wrigley were elected as constables for the Diamond market; Weighmaster Diamond market, Fred. Seemuller; Constable of Fifth avenue market, Samuel Glass.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Braun, Moore, Glass and Roth, were appointed to prepare rules.

Messrs. Flinn, Schwarm and Roth were appointed a committee to investigate the consumption of gas in the market building.

On motion the South Side Wharfmaster was granted leave to occupy a room in the South Side market building.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Road Committee organized by electing John G. MacConnell as Chairman. On motion an appropriation of $30,000 was asked for road purposes.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

This committee organized by electing Wm. Auil, Esq., as Chairman.

The hours for meeting were fixed at two o'clock on the second day of each month.

Messrs. Sawyer, Rahauser and Nesbitt were appointed as a Committee on Appropriations.

CITY PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

This committee organized by re-electing Mr. W. B. Hunter as Chairman, and fixed the time of meeting on the evening of the first of each month.

The following sub-committees were announced: City Hall—Messrs. Braun, Kerr, Neeb, Musgrave and Kittenberg. Central Station—Messrs. Kerr, Kennedy and Reynolds. Eleventh and Fourteenth Ward Stations—Messrs. Barclay, McGimpsey, Voscamp, Reynolds and Kerr. Twelfth Ward Station—Messrs. Kettenberg, Ray and Shannon. Seventh and Nineteenth Ward Stations—Messrs. Ferson, Fennerty and Robeson. Thirtieth Ward Station—Messrs. McCombs, Laughran and Kirshner. Twenty-fifth Ward Station—Messrs. Braun and Neeb. Thirty-sixth Ward Station—Messrs. Bell and Musgrave.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following parties filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy yesterday:

Charles Terheyden, jeweler, at 130 Smithfield and 329 Liberty streets, this city; Frederick Alvater, of Allegheny City; Michael Ittell, Jr., of Tionesta; H. H. Null, of Greensburg; and David G. Galbraith, of Franklin. Mr. Terheyden estimates his assests at about $15,000, with his liabilities something more than that.

In the case of Frazier, Metzgar & Co., a rule was granted on Messrs. Frazier and Metzgar to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupts.

Lawrence Sands presented a petition for discharge from bankruptcy and the usual order was made for a final hearing before Register Shafer.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Colonel Espy vs. Wm. Anderson, supervisor of Scott township; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $90 69.

Samuel T. Duncan vs. Edward J. Waring & Co. Verdict for defendants.

Lucien Little and Blanche Little, by their guardian, Mrs. Blanche Little, vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiffs for six and one-fourth cents and costs, subject to the opinion of Court on a question of law reserved.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Peter Roebheck vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $248.

The cases Dr. Irwin vs. West and Keys vs. Hutchinson are still on trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury found a verdict of acquittal in the Frank Hood case, indicted for adultery on oath of Jennie West.

Patrick Collins was convicted of larceny, on oath of George P. McBride. He was recommended to the mercy of the court.

William Daring, indicted for larceny, on oath of J. F. Robinson, was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

The indictment against W. D. Bell, for perjury, was quashed on motion of the District Attorney. Joseph Stewart was the prosecutor.

James Conners and Teddy Frehen were acquitted of larceny, charged by Mary Quinliven.

The jury found a verdict of acquittal in the case of John Miller, indicted for larceny.

Mary Bishop was acquitted of a charge of larceny of a pillow worth five dollars.

Andrew Rudiger, indicted for larceny, on oath of Richard Linnahan, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of two years and nine months.

All surety and abandonment cases will be disposed of to-day.

Hubert Hoffman and Theodore Farrar, indicted for burglary, are on trial. They are charged with having entered the dwelling of Robert H. Cochran, in the Twenty-first ward, on the night of December 5, 1875, and having stolen a large quantity of goods, which were subsequently found in their possession.

Superfluous Women.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, "The Queen of the Lyceum," will lecture at Library Hall on Tuesday evening next. Subject: "Superfluous Women." Of the lecturer a contemporary says: "However it may be with the sex in general, Mrs. Livermore has as clear a title to the platform as Nilsson or Patti has to the lyric stage, or as Charlotte Cushman or Ristori has to the dramatic. No man or woman in this country can take the subject of 'Husbands' and make from it such discourse more symmetrical, connected, artistic, instructive, beautiful and eloquent than is hers. And no lecturer can speak as long as she did, without a scrap or a note to aid her, with such ease, dignity, rapidity and clearness, with such perfect control of all her powers, and a magnetic hold on her audience, without being both a person of marked ability and an orator."

Grand Charity Concert.

A meeting of the committee in charge of the charity concert to be given on the 20th instant, was held yesterday, when the following named gentlemen were selected from among those present, as a committee to act with the lady managers: Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, Wm. E. Schmertz, Wm. McCreery, John H. Hampton, Arthur W. Bell, J. H. White, John A. Warden, J. B. Sweitzer, Stephen C. McCandless, Chas. W. Robb, Morrison Foster, Chas. F. Wells.

The committee on behalf of the lady managers are Mrs. Dr. Cote and Mrs. Morrison Foster.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board—Monthly Statistics—Salary of Meat Inspectors.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Siegle in the chair.

Health Officer Gray reported for December, 1875: Nuisances abated, 354; permits issued, 34; receipts, $1.850; suit instituted, 1.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Dr. W. Snively, Health Physician, reported a total of 219 deaths in the city for the five weeks ending December 31. There were 37 deaths of children under one year, and 44 of children between the ages of one and five years. There was a considerable decrease of diphtheria and typhoid fever as compared with the previous month, while there was an increase in scarlet fever, especially in the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards. There were 46 cases of small-pox reported, against 15 for the previous month. The disease was confined chiefly to the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards. The latter ward has been particularly conspicuous for the prevalence of infectious diseases during the past six months.

The following statement is submitted:

	Cases reported.	Deaths.
Small-pox	46	7
Scarlet fever	43	13
Typhoid fever	28	7
Diphtheria	10	3

Comparative mortality:

December, 1875	221
December, 1874	233
December, 1875	219

Meat Inspector Lindsay reported that there were condemned and confiscated during the month 2,300 pounds beef, 21 pounds dressed poultry, 7 head dressed hogs, 2 head dressed cattle, 21 head sheep, 5 head crippled cattle, 18 head crippled hogs. During the quarter there were received at the East Liberty Stock Yards the following amount of dead stock: Cattle, 24; hogs, 325, and sheep 223.

The reports were all received and filed.

SEWERAGE.

A communication was received from H. H. McCormick, Solicitor of the Board, giving an opinion in regard to the right and power of the board to interfere with the making of sewers whether private or public. The sewers are entirely under the control of the city until at least they become nuisances and injurious to the health of the city, and the Solicitor declares that they cannot interfere with the sewers at all. The communication was received and filed.

Dr. Asdale offered a resolution instructing the Solicitor to procure an amendment to the act requiring the registration of midwives and practitioners of surgery and obstetrics. At present such persons are required to register, but the duty of seeing that they do register is not fixed upon any person or organization, and it is the object of the amendment to place that duty on the Board.

Some discussion was here had in reference to the recent action of the Board in reducing the salaries of the employees, when a motion was carried that the action be reconsidered, and that the whole question relative to the Meat Inspector's salary, which had been reduced from $2,500 to $1,300 per annum. It was claimed that this was too little. The matter was postponed until the next meeting.

Adjourned.

Meeting of Allegheny Police Committee.

The Allegheny Police Committe met last evening. They decided to ask for an appropriation of $56,000 for the current year. They will recommend that ten men be added to the police force, and if Councils adopt this recommendation an increase in the police appropriation over that of last year to the extent of about $9,000 will be necessary.

The appointment of Wm. Atkinson as a patrolman was confirmed.

The committee discussed the alleged conduct of the Chief of Police in devoting his time to the prosecution of liquor men, for which he is said to receive money from the county treasury, while at the same time he receives a salary from the city, and intimated that charges would be agreeable. Mayor Phillips informed the committee Chief Ross suited him, and he did not intend to remove him.

Burglar Caught.

About ten o'clock last night Officer Jas. Casey saw a man coming out of the produce store of A. Bricker & Son, No. 199 Liberty street, and arrested him. At the Central Station the prisoner gave his name as James Mason. He broke into the store with an ax, which was found near the door. An attempt had been made to open the safe, but the burglar did not succeed, and so far as is known nothing was stolen.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Water Committee will meet this evening.

MAYOR MCCARTHY has returned from Harrisburg.

THE gamblers are said to be infesting the East End.

THERE has not been an alarm of fire in Pittsburgh for a week past.

THE police have notice that there is to be a cock fight in the Seventeenth ward to-night.

A BOY named Crouse, residing on Manor street, South Side, had his leg broken by a fall on Sandusky street, Thursday evening.

RENTS have fallen twenty per cent. from last year's rates, with a fair prospect of many good houses remaining tenantless.

CARPENTERS were engaged last evening in putting up the new shelving for the reception of papers in the office of the city clerks.

MRS. SMITH, of Irwin's Station, was so badly burned yesterday, by her dress taking fire, that her recovery is extremely doubtful.

NEARLY all the glass houses have resumed, and a great demand for all the standard articles is anticipated for the spring trade.

GRIM'S wheelbarrow factory on Penn avenue, near Thirtieth street, was visited by thieves Thursday night, who carried away tools valued $20.

THE ladies of the Fourth U. P. church, Rev. Frazier, have raised a handsome sum of money by a supper given in the church, for the relief of the poor.

THE Council committees on Retrenchment and Reform have decided to refer all Claims and Accounts and Police will meet for organization this afternoon.

FIRE was discovered about eight o'clock yesterday morning in the roof of Wood's tobacco store, on Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny. Damage about $50.

THE Washington sub-district School Board have elected the following officers: T. B. Stewart, President; Joseph Mitchell, Secretary; Charles Parkin, Treasurer.

A QUESTION with marrow in it. If American beef can be shipped to England and sold at twelve cents a pound, why cannot it be bought at the same price here?

A NUMBER of colored citizens, in meeting assembled have resolved to demand a representation in public offices. A club to be known as the "Henry Wilson" is to be formed.

THE Fourteenth and Nineteenth Regiments, as well as the Eighteenth N. G. P., have been invited by Adjutant General Latta to attend the inauguration of the Governor on Tuesday next.

JOHN BROWN was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman O'Donnell, for a hearing on the charge of keeping a house of ill fame on Penn avenue. Mrs. Sallie McKenna is the prosecuting witness.

JAMES KING was arrested on Fifth avenue, near Congress street, about nine o'clock last night, by Officer John Maloney. King was carrying a basket filled with lead pipe, which no doubt he had stolen. He was locked up at the Central Station.

JOHN CRISLETT, Esq., proposes to start for Texas on Tuesday next, for the benefit of his health. Mr. Crislett has been prostrated for some time by illness, but is now sufficiently recovered to attempt the journey.

THE following changes have been made in the fire department: H. P. McCord, heretofore of engine company No. 5, has resigned; Daniel J. Eckles goes to engine company No. 2, and Robert Miller goes from No. 2 to fill Mr. Eckles' place.

ADAMS & Co. have started up their glass works and will have their furnace running by gas in a short time. They have made no reduction in wages, but intend to put their employees on piece-work, believing such a course will give general satisfaction.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a match game between two prominent curlers, on the sheet of ice covering the lake in West Park, this evening (Saturday) morning at nine o'clock. All lovers of the game are invited to participate in the exhuberant enjoyment.

THE Presidents of the various boat-clubs have been notified regarding the movement on foot to erect a monument over the remains of John Morrissey, and a meeting will be held at the Clipper boat-house on Sunday afternoon, to consider the best means of proceeding in the matter.

MISS CAMPBELL, a daughter of Deputy United States Marshal Campbell, in alighting from a Pleasant Valley street car at the Postoffice, Wednesday night, with her little sister in her arms, forgot at which corner she was to leave, and a satchel containing several articles and twenty-five dollars in money. The satchel was afterward found on the car track in the Hand street bridge, rifled of the money.

THOMAS Comwick from Clearfield county were brought to the Penitentiary yesterday. Their names are Wm. Beale, Wm. Pontus and Albert Asheraft. The first is under sentence of seven years, the second two years and four months, the second for forgery, one year and four months, and third for larceny, one year and three months.

SOME of the citizens of Wilkins township have presented a petition for a division of the township, and the Court of Quarter Sessions have appointed John R. Stewart, C. B. Seely and Lemuel Galpin commissioners to inquire into the propriety of a division, and report to the next term. A majority of the citizens, it is thought, will favor the lines of the late Thirty-seventh ward for the new township.

THE Pittsburgh Barge Club have elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing six months: President, Alexander Nimick; Vice President, Wm. R. Brown, Jr.; Secretary, A. J. Barr; Treasurer, W. D. Wilkins; Boat House Committee, Samuel Bailey, T. P. Day, C. N. Scott; Membership Committee, Wood McKnight, C. C. Montooth, H. W. Williams, Jr.; Finance Committee, W. G. McCandless, John A. Harper, H. Darlington; Coxswain, George A. Look.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Jane Coombs had a large and brilliant audience at her benefit last night, as was but fit and proper. Boucicault's charming comedy, "London Assurance," was the play, and Miss Coombs the *Lady Gay Spanker*. She has appeared in this character a number of times, but never to better advantage than on this occasion. She acted with rare spirit, and read her lines excellently, especially the description of the steeple-chase—a treat in itself well worth the price of the whole evening's entertainment. Her costumes were elegant and appropriate. She was roundly applauded, and called before the curtain.

Mr. John Eilsler, next to Miss Coombs, deserves favorable mention. He made his first appearance here in some months, and played *Meddle* in his inimitable style. He is a great favorite, and our people are always glad to see him on the stage. Miss Kate Fletcher was only fair as *Grace Harkaway*. Mr. Owen's *Dolly Spanker* was passable, but not so good as his *Dr. Botcherby* in the "Unequal Match." Mr. Dean was very acceptable as *Sir Harcourt Courtly*. The remainder of the cast can be passed over unnoticed without doing injustice to any one.

To-day will close Miss Coombs' engagement, which has been a success in every way. "The Unequal Match," one of the nicest and best of comedies, will be given at both matinee and evening performance.

A number of the young men of the city will give an entertainment at Library Hall on Friday evening of next week, for the benefit of the Ladies' Depository. Some thirty persons will participate in the performance, and an interesting time may be looked for. Seats are on sale at Knake & Maginn's music store, No. 12 Sixth street.

Grand Charity Concert.

Bear in mind, all ye charitably inclined, the grand concert at Library Hall on Thursday evening next, the objects of which are set forth by Mrs. Swissheim in a communication to be found in another column. The programme will be a rare one. The New York *Times* said of Miss Rive, on the occasion of her *debut* in that city as a pianist: "Miss Rive's performance was a great surprise and well-nigh a revelation. She produced a very favorable impression from the very outset, and the impression deepened as she progressed, and was complete when her work was done by a tribute of applause bordering closely upon enthusiasm."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The female serenaders, and living statue troupe, including the inimitable Ben Gilfoil and all the great troupe will appear twice to-day—at the matinee and in the evening. The programme will be rich.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. THOMAS C. STRONG, D.D., of this city, will preach in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY will preach to-morrow morning to the South Side liquor dealers and liquor drinkers. Subject—"The Battle with the Bottle."

A SERMON will be preached on to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock in the Central U. P. church, Allegheny, by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull, on "The Bible in our Public Schools."

CHRIST CHURCH, (Methodist Episcopal) has had special religious services each evening this week, resulting in a revival, and some twenty penitents have presented themselves at the altar for prayers, five of whom, students of the Female College, professed conversion.

THE fourteenth meeting of the Baptist Social Union, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will be held on Tuesday evening, January 18th, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church, Pittsburgh. Rev. A. K. Bell, D.D., pastor. Subject—"What is a True Revival, and How May it be Promoted?" will be continued for discussion. The introductory address will be made by the Rev. D. F. McGinnis.

MESSRS. SAYFORD and Boyer, the temperance Evangelists, who recently canvassed the field in Allegheny, are to be succeeded by the Christian ladies of our sister city, in a noble attempt to bring their recruits to the cold water army. They have taken up the work at the urgent request of the Evangelists, and their intention is to hold meetings from time to time, and organize a branch in every Sabbath school, to get the scholars interested. Their first meeting since the departure of the Evangelists will be held in Temperance Temple Hall, on North avenue, on next Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, to effect a permanent organization, elect officers and to map out a programme for future operations. They solicit the co-operation of ministers, Sabbath school superintendents and teachers. The *modus operandi* of working will be quite different from other temperance societies.

Allegheny Teachers' Institute.

The fifth stated meeting of the Allegheny City Teachers' Institute was held last evening, in the First ward school house, corner of Rebecca and School streets. The session was opened with prayer, followed by music, after which Prof. Jeffries entertained the audience by reading in fine style several selections. He was followed by Prof. Durling, who delivered a lecure on Respiration. The lecturer evidently possesses a thorough knowledge of his subject, and his lecture commanded the closest attention during its delivery. The performances were interspersed with excellent music, under the direction of Prof. McCabe.

There will be another session held this morning, at which reports of committees will be read and officers elected. The subject of "Methods of conducting the city Institute" will be discussed, after which the Institute will adjourn.

The Governor's Inauguration.

As will be seen by the following, an active movement has been made toward a full turn out of our military at Governor Hartranft's inauguration on Tuesday next:

PITTSBURGH, January 14, 1876.
(General Order No. I.)

The Battalion will assemble at the Armory on to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp, to arrange for its participate in the inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

All members having overcoats in their possession will turn them in to the quartermaster on or before Monday noon, without fail.

By command of Col. P. N. Guthrie.

JOHN COWLEY,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

A Monument to the Champion Oarsman.

A meeting of representatives of various boat clubs of the two cities was held last evening in the Clipper boat house, to consider the matter of raising funds for a monument to the deceased champion oarsman, James Hamill. The meeting was not a large one, but the expression was favorable to the project. Billy Scharff was present with a number of South Side men and join the movement heartily. The Clipper boys declare that the movement must succeed if they have to accomplish it themselves. In case the clubs generally do not come to the front, a subscription will likely be asked to contribute. Another meeting will be held soon.

Dr. Pierce.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Success is never achieved without merit. A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and there being 40,000,000 people in the United States, the sale to each one would be enough to make a fortune. But an article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it, because we know the Doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, will easily their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded.

If you would know what Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and a blood-purifying, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable, and reliable physic for regulating the action, Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and as an external Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

TWENTY YEARS A SUFFERER—CURED BY THE GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

DEAR SIR—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on my leg, which kept constantly discharging. I was attended by doctors in Liverpool, Havre, New Orleans, New York and at the hospital on Staten Island (where the doctors wanted to take one leg off). Finally, after spending hundreds of dollars, I was persuaded to try your "Golden Medical Discovery," and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am at home nearly every evening and shall be glad to satisfy any person of the truth of this information.

I am sir, yours repectfully,
WILLIAM HYDER,
87 Jefferson street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MWF&*

B. Tiegel.

No. 53 Smithfield street, has in stock a fine assortment of cloths, vestings and suitings; all the latest styles, from which he will make to order a garment cut in the latest style and give a perfect fit, at prices to suit the times. Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the statement of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, to be found in our advertising columns this morning. This statement presents a very encouraging exhibit of the condition of this sterling and reliable company, and shows that its affairs have been managed with great care and creditably to all concerned.

Excursion to the Tropics.

An excursion steamer will leave New York every three weeks, calling at the ports of Havana, Progreso, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Tampico and New Orleans, and from there return. For particulars apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
33 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for those stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the field.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

First-Class in all Respects.

"First-class in all respects" is the verdict unanimously given by travelers who stop at the St. James Hotel. The house is conveniently located for the traveling class, being situated on Liberty street, only a few steps from the Union Depot. The proprietor, Mr. James K. Lanahan, is perhaps more widely known and is held in higher estimation than any other hotel proprietor in the country. Travelers who are making their first visit to the city should go to the St. James Hotel—"try it on," so to speak. If they do so, our word for it, they will never stop at any other house in future visits here.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 32 Fourteenth street, Philadelphia, permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. L. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. vths

STATE NEWS.

Rabbit-hunting closes with this month.

There are, by actual count, 113 spinsters in Butler.

Harrisburg tailors are on a strike against a reduction of wages.

Tramps have commenced occupying school houses in Berks county.

Governor Hartranft sold a span of horses of his own raising, the other day, for $1,100.

William E. Thompson, who died in Indiana a few days ago from lock-jaw, had an insurance of $4,000 on his life.

The venerable Thomas Hutson, of Nittany Hall, died on the 26th ult., at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

The sewing machine works now in course of erection in Downington will bring over 100 families into that borough.

Miss Mirian Rumbarger, of Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, died suddenly a few days since, of heart disease.

Mary Markley, of York, has had seventeen children, seventy-six grandchildren, and thirty-five great-grandchildren.

The new Mount Pleasant M. E. church, in Clover township, Jefferson county, will be dedicated on Sunday, January 23.

Jacob Lowrey, Sr., a soldier in the war of 1812, died at his residence in Ligonier on the 31st ult., aged eighty-six years.

A woman named Swartwood, at Arnot, was accidentally poisoned last Monday night, by taking an overdose of aconite.

The estimates of the appropriations to be made by the Reading City Councils for the current year aggregate $150,539 50.

Sixteen weekly and two German newspapers are published in Lebanon county. It ought to be an intelligent community.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waltman, of Clinton township, Lycoming county, celebrated their silver wedding on the 11th inst.

During the absence of its mother, who was drunk, a child in Luzerne county set fire to its clothing and was fatally burned.

During 1875, 744 persons were arrested, 289 for drunkenness, and 4,171 vagrants and lodgers were accommodated in Reading.

Norman Snyder, a well known and highly respected citizen of Warren, died suddenly on Sunday, 9th inst., aged sixty-four years.

A Williamsport boy fell down stairs with a slate in his hand. The slate broke, and a fragment cut a very ugly gash in his throat.

A young man named Lewis Levi disappeared from Williamsport five weeks ago, and his friends fear he has met with foul play.

Simon Appleman, aged about sixty years, fell from a log span